

**WEATHER**

Cloudy,  
Occasional  
Rain

# Daily Worker

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## 38TH PARALLEL

### Stop Military Adventures!

AN EDITORIAL

WILL MacARTHUR CROSS the 38th Parallel in Korea?

There is no doubt he wants to. So does the brass in the Pentagon. For them, the possibility of any peaceful settlement is frightening.

A MacArthur crossing into North Korea will unmask the claim that Washington's armed forces are merely "defending South Korea from aggression." The very talk of such a military adventure brings into the open the original plan to seize all of Korea by U. S. armed force and impose on its people the hated tyranny of Syngman Rhee.

Such an action would greatly increase the war danger in the world!

The armed seizure of all Korea by the Rhee clique using outside armies would be a gross violation not only of the original agreement between the U. S. and the Soviet Union, but will even go beyond the UN June 25 resolution forced from the Security Council in the absence of the Soviet Union and People's China.

It would bring the threat of new war provocations right up to the borders of China and the USSR.

NO DOUBT, THIS IS JUST what the military adventurers who started this bloody conflict would like to see happen. They plan more and bigger wars; they need constant war tension to justify their huge pork barrel known as "defense" and their criminal scheme of re-arming the Hitler forces in West Germany.

But, America needs peace as its best defense. America needs a quenching of any war fires and peaceful settlements in the UN with People's China present in the Security Council. Let the nation speak out against any new and dangerous military provocations in the Far East!

The military adventurers who spurn any peaceful settlement and talk so easily of seizing all Korea want us to forget that the Korean people will never submit to foreign domination, and will struggle ceaselessly for their freedom at tremendous cost to any outside forces.

## Peace or More War Faces UN As McA Troops Near Boundary



### Top Brass Again Jittery, Fear Peace May Break Out

— See Page 3 —

## Peace Group Poses 4 Questions on Korea for Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt

Special to the Daily Worker

LAKE SUCCESS, N. Y., Sept. 27. — Delegation from the Committee for Peaceful Alternatives failed to see Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, of the U.S. delegation, today to whom they wished to place four questions on the current crisis in Korea.

The American UN delegation is said to have waited

until five minutes before the group reached Lake Success, after visiting Flushing Meadows. The failure to meet, however, may not have been intentional.

The committee delegation, led by Prof. Robert Havighurst of the University of Chicago, included Rev. Massie Kannard, Negro

youth leader of Chicago; Mrs. Welty Fisher, Far Eastern authority, and Mrs. Edgar Wahlberg of Detroit, among others.

The committee, which will try to see Mrs. Roosevelt tomorrow, had wanted answers to four questions:

• What is the attitude of the American delegation to

the British plan for Korea?

• Should United Nations armies proceed north of the 38th parallel?

• Should any future UN commission include the new republic of China?

• Should the United States or a UN commission continue support of the Syngman Rhee government?

Great interest was shown here in these questions, and whether any American spokesman would answer them.

It was recalled that Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Jacob Malik freely answered four peace queries submitted by the Maryland Peace Committee last Monday.



# 'Oregonian' Says: Repeal McCarran!

The time to repeal the McCarran Act is now, Oregon's leading newspaper, the **Portland Oregonian**, declares, because "it is much more difficult to get rid of a police state than to stop its development in earlier stages." An independent Republican newspaper which has wide influence throughout the Pacific Coast, the **Oregonian** asserted in Monday's lead editorial: "We do not believe it (the law) will survive the adverse reaction of the people for very long."

The newspaper said of the law that it "could become the most repressive law ever enacted by Congress in the hands of administrators who believe police-state methods are necessary or desirable" and that it "represents a grave departure from the moral and political principles on which this free nation was founded."

The Hudson Dispatch, of Union City, N.J., commenting on the McCarran law, says: "We should hate to think that the average person is as hysterical over Communism as the majority of Congress appears to be."

Congress did not "do itself proud," it declares editorially. "We must remember that if by law we can deny any class of citizens, because of their political beliefs, constitutional rights and slap them in jail without trial, we can do the same to other political parties."

When a board of five men can stigmatize any group as it sees fit, then "you contravene the spirit of the Constitution for the protection of minorities and the freedom

(Continued on Page 9)

## A LETTER FROM STEVE NELSON

—See Page 8

# Communist '11' Ask Review Of Case by High Court

A petition for review of their case was filed with the Supreme Court yesterday on behalf of the 11 Communist Party leaders convicted under the political advocacy section of the Smith Act. The request that the high court review the U. S. Court of Appeals decision upholding conviction was based on a challenge of the constitutionality of the Smith Act itself, and also on a series of charges related to the judicial misconduct of that trial in Foley Square.

The Communist leaders point out in their petition that the statute involved here "is the first peacetime sedition statute since 1798." The Smith Act, they argue, "makes it a crime to exercise the rights of speech, press and assembly wholly without regard to circumstances . . . its operative force does not depend upon the existence of a state of war or emergency. . . . The statute permits the teaching that a minority may use force to prevent political change, but forbids the teaching that a majority may use force to effectuate political change."

Urging the importance of a Supreme court review, the Communist leaders cite the announcement by the Department of Justice that if their conviction is upheld

some additional twelve thousand persons would promptly be prosecuted under the statute.

"Before the statute is put to such uses," their petition insists, "its validity should certainly be reviewed by this Court. On the local level the decision is giving rise to a flood of ordinances impairing First Amendment freedoms. The repressive momentum of the convictions seriously threatens all forms of dissenting opinion. The issues involved are too grave for this Court to withhold its judgment."

### WORLD IMPOTANCE

The petition also takes note of the international significance of this important case, and quotes the statement of national policy made by the U. S. Representative to the United Nations on April 15, 1948

"The present laws of the United States prevent incitement to violence for any reason when there is a clear and present danger that violence will actually result. Long

## Budenz Admits Rich Pickings As Fingerman

By Harry Raymond

Louis F. Budenz, in his own testimony yesterday, related how he sold "information" at a high price against victims of political persecution, while proposing prayers for their salvation.

This sordid confession was wrung from Budenz, a prosecution witness in the Board of Education's thought control trial of suspended school teacher David L. Friedman, during cross-examination by defense lawyer Nathan Witt.

Witt read into the record a passage from Budenz's book, *This Is My Story*, published in 1947, in which the author stated he scorned the idea of naming persons and "pillorying them" because of their political ideas. "Rather," the lawyer quoted the witness as writing, "would I pray for them."

Budenz, under Witt's hard-hitting questioning, then told how from November, 1946, until yesterday he had put the informer's finger on hundreds of persons in congressional witchhunts, judicial proceedings and in magazine and newspaper articles.

### THE MIDAS FINGER

He confessed he pocketed a total of \$38,000, after "deducting expenses," from his writings alone, which launched widespread witchhunts against a large number of Americans, including Henry Wallace.

Following his expulsion from the Communist Party and his hipodromized entry into the Catholic Church, Budenz testified, he was paid \$20,000 by Collier's magazine for four articles naming persons for political persecution.

Another series he wrote for the Hearst publications to spur the drive against civil liberties netted him \$1,500, he said.

Incomplete royalties on his first book, which launched his career as a police informer, brought him \$9,000, he testified. He admitted collecting a \$300 fee from the National Catholic Welfare Council for articles attacking progressives, and a large number of fees for coast-to-coast lectures in which he fingered local residents who, the records show, were later persecuted.

Thirteen times, the cross-examination revealed, Budenz appeared

(Continued on Page 9)

## Adrian Scott Sentenced to Year in Jail



SCOTT

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27. — Adrian Scott, movie writer and producer convicted of "contempt of Congress," was sentenced today to one year in jail and fined \$1,000. Scott was the last sentenced of the "Hollywood 10," victims of the House Un-American Activities Committee who had stood on their Constitutional rights and refused to answer the committee's question on whether they were members of the Communist Party.

Federal Judge Edward M. Curran imposed the sentence.

## GIFFORD, GOP MILLIONAIRE, NAMED ENVOY TO ENGLAND

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—President Truman has picked millionaire Republican Walter S. Gifford, retired board chairman of the American Telephone and Telegraph Co., as the new U. S. Ambassador to Britain, the White House disclosed today.

The 65-year-old "elder statesman" of the business world will succeed Lewis W. Douglas whose resignation, because of poor health, was announced yesterday. Douglas will leave the London post he held for three and one-half years on Nov. 1.

White House press secretary Charles C. Ross said the President will give Gifford a recess appointment until the Senate meets Nov. 27.

Gifford will take over as the State Department is seeking full British cooperation in joining Nazi generals to a projected western European army.

In picking Gifford, the President continued his practice of reaching into the top drawer of American business to fill important posts. Less than a month ago William H. Harrison, president of the International Telephone & Telegraph Co., was named head of the new National Production Administration charged with getting armament production into high gear.

Gifford was president of A. T. & T., the world's largest corporation, for 23 years. He was board chairman for two years after relinquishing the presidency, and retired last Dec. 31. He was secretary of the Inter-Allied Munitions Council during World War I.

Gifford has another important prerequisite for the London post—wealth. As president of A. T. & T. he drew an annual salary of \$250,000. He now receives an \$80,000-a-year pension. The ambassadorship pays \$25,000 a year.

Gifford was a member of Gov. Thomas E. Dewey's finance committee in 1946, and once served under former Republican President Herbert Hoover.



GIFFORD

## CIO Steel District Asks Pay Hike Fight

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 27.—The annual conference of District 17 of the CIO United Steel Workers, comprising locals in the Larenceville-Northside areas, at a meeting in the Wm. Penn Hotel here unanimously

approved a resolution instructing the international officials to fight for an immediate pay hike. Frank Myslewic, president, Local 1276, of the Pittsburgh plant of Crucible Steel Corp., and James Wentz, vice president, Local 1601 of the Hepenstall Co., were elected to represent the district on the International Wage Policy Committee.

Wage increase and other demands to be presented the steel

industry by the union will be decided upon at a meeting of the wage policy committee in Atlantic City Oct. 4-5.

The meeting was to have been held here but the possibility of a strike by the AFL Hotel and Restaurant workers union, which would have effected hotel accommodations for the large number of delegates, necessitated a shift of location. Prior to the committee

(Continued on Page 9)

## UAW MEMBERS REJECT 5-YR. PACT AT NASH IN KENOSHA.

KENOSHA, Wis., Sept. 27.—The 6,500-members of Local 72, CIO United Auto Workers at the Kenosha Nash plant Monday night rejected by a 55 percent "No" vote the proposed five-year contract offered by the Nash-Kelvinator Company and accepted by the local bargaining committee.

Of the 22,000 workers in the Nash-Kelvinator chain, only the small El Segundo, Calif., local accepted the contract. Milwaukee workers at the Nash Seaman Body plant will vote Oct. 8; the Grand Rapids plant votes Saturday.

The Kenosha Nash workers, according to local president Mike Maxin, rejected the company's of-

fer and defied the union leadership because they did not want to tie themselves to a five-year agreement. They also wanted a raise of 15 cents to 18 cents an hour instead of the 8 cents across the board with five cents more for skilled workers the company offered. The company's offer also had provided a 4-cent raise each June 1, starting with 1951 and a cost of living escalator clause.

The terms of the contract were unknown in the main to the bulk of the workers until the meeting. In Kenosha, as in Milwaukee, the UAW leaders negotiated without taking the membership into their confidence.

## CHEMICAL WORKERS WIN 10c AFTER 67-DAY STRIKE

PAINESVILLE, O., Sept. 27 (UP).—A 67-day-old walkout at the Diamond Alkali Company's 250-acre plant ended today as striking workers went back to their jobs with a new three-year contract providing an immediate 10 cents an hour wage increase and pay scales

tied to the cost of living. At a meeting which ended at midnight last night, members of Local 12231 of the United Mine Workers, District 50, voted to accept the terms of a tentative contract agreed upon by company and union negotiating committees late yesterday.



# Peace or More War Faces UN As MacArthur Nears 38th Line

## NEGRO WOMAN PUBLISHER SAW USSR BUILDING PEACE

By Art Shields

"I've been a land where the people are building peace," said America's leading Negro woman publisher yesterday after a visit to the Soviet Union.

Mrs. Charlotta Bass, who publishes the influential California Eagle in Los Angeles, spoke with delight of the Soviet land, where she found no racial discrimination and no talk of war-making and plenty of jobs and good food.

She talked to a reporter at a press conference at the home of a sister in Harlem before taking a plane for California. She is a candidate for Congress on the independent Progressive Party ticket in the 14th Congressional District in Los Angeles.

"And I am basing my campaign on peace," she told us. "That's what people want most. I'm telling them how false is the talk that Russia wants war."

### ALL WANT PEACE

"Ask any child what he or she wants," said Mrs. Bass, and the answer comes quick: "We want peace." We are working for peace for ourselves. We are building up our country for peace.

"The truth is that America is preparing for war—while Russia is preparing for peace."

The Soviet Union is a country where white people and dark people work and play together without the slightest racial discrimination, she told us.

"No one looked at me as if they were trying to identify me as a Negro," she said, "until I got on the plane at Paris on my way home. Then a group of Americans gave me that look."

Mrs. Bass found no "iron curtain" in the Soviet Union.

### WENT EVERYWHERE

She went anywhere she wanted to, she told us. She followed no conducted tour. She visited the Kremlin, factories, collective farms that she desired to see. And she talked to hundreds of men, women and children at work and at play.

Mrs. Bass is an admirer of Pushkin, the great classic poet. And



CHARLOTTA BASS

she went to the huge anniversary demonstration for him at Pushkin Square on her first day in Moscow. She was especially glad to see the honors paid Pushkin, to see hundreds of women and children bringing bouquets of flowers to his statue, because Pushkin was a Negro.

Mrs. Bass spent four days touring the ancient land of Georgia, in the USSR's southland, where she was met by the President of the Republic himself.

### SAME COLOR

"He was about the same color as myself," said the Negro woman journalist.

She remarked that dark-skinned people of Soviet Georgia enjoy an equality and freedom that the Negro people of America's Georgia are not getting.

As for the Soviet women Mrs. Bass found Soviet women winning distinction in science, in agriculture, where they run most of the collective farms, and in industry and many other walks of life.

Mrs. Bass spent ten days in Moscow, where she visited factories and homes and schools and other cultural institutions. She visited churches too and had her

(Continued on Page 9)

By Joseph Starobin

In an atmosphere of growing concern over the possibility that Gen. MacArthur may seek to cross the 38th Parallel into the Korean People's Democratic Republic, the United Nations General Assembly yesterday heard delegates of India and Poland make fervent appeals for top-level U.S.-Soviet negotiations.

A somewhat weaker endorsement of another big-power peace effort came from Moshe Sharett, Foreign Minister of Israel, who was joined by Poland's Stefan Wierbowski, in a strong warning and condemnation of a renazified and remilitarized Germany.

There were even traces of discomfort with the State Department's refusal to consider peace talks in the apologetic remarks of French Foreign Minister Robert Schuman.

It was evident also from behind-the-scenes conferences among the British Commonwealth countries that the State Department is facing

### BULLETIN

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27. — It was reported here tonight that Gen. MacArthur has been authorized by the U.S. government to cross the 38th parallel in the Korean fighting. President Truman and Secretary of State Dean Acheson have given their agreement to the decision, it was said.

considerable resistance to a UN authorization of crossing of the 38th parallel in Korea by Gen. Douglas MacArthur.

The crucial factor affecting any talk of peace was whether the United States will dare permit MacArthur to push into northern Korea, thus directly threatening the defenses of China and the Soviet Union.

The United Press circulated yesterday a sensational story that the Korean People's Republic had expressed willingness to cease fire and withdraw to the 38th parallel provided American forces returned to the Pusan bridgehead and nationwide elections were held.

This offer is supposed to have been transmitted by Mao Tse-tung to the Indian ambassador in Peking but Indian sources had denied any knowledge of the matter when questioned by the New York Times on Tuesday. In fact, the story had already appeared in the Times on Wednesday.

The report was given little

credence here on all sides. Some said that the American public was obviously being led to underestimate the intensity of the fighting that is still very probable in Korea, if the United States persists in pushing the warfare.

The possibility of a peace proposal to halt the savage destruction being carried out in the country from the air is not ruled out of course, other observers here said.

The first move toward any settlement, it is felt, depends on at least three things: (a) firm orders to MacArthur not to encroach on northern Korea; (b) the seating of People's China in the UN, since that country is vitally concerned with Korea, and (c) some concrete proof by Acheson that the United States is willing to consider peace negotiations with the USSR, as proposed yesterday by India.

A further condition would be that the Korean people shall determine their own form of government, with American troops out of the picture.

The State Department's cockiness on these crucial questions was reflected in a speech by Lester Pearson, Canada's foreign minister, who called on the Korean People's Democratic Republic to "cease fire and admit defeat." If they did, said Pearson, "it may not be necessary for United Nations forces to advance far beyond their present positions."

On the other hand, a private afternoon meeting among British, Indian, Pakistani, Australian and

## Bradley Insists West Germany Must Be Armed

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27 (UP). — Gen. Omar N. Bradley, chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, said today that German troops are vital to the "defense" of Western Europe.

Bradley told a National Press Club Luncheon he had long believed the western "defense" line rests not on the Rhine but on the eastern border of western Germany.

## \$17 Billion More for War

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27. — President Truman today signed a \$17,000,000,000 emergency appropriation bill to pay for the Korea intervention and increase other spending for war.

Coming on top of the regular appropriations for the current fiscal year, the bill raises this year's federal spending to the \$50,000,000,000 mark, with more than half of it going for war.

It provides \$11,736,000,000 for the armed forces, \$4,000,000,000 for arms to Atlantic war pact allies.

Among a host of smaller items are an additional \$6,000,000 for the FBI to hire new agents.

Philippine delegates, produced no important clarification of the British plan for Korea, widely publicized the day before.

The British plan still says nothing on the key question of the 38th parallel, and is vague on whether southern Korea is to be occupied by the troops of any country, assuming victory.

In his policy address to the Assembly, India's spokesman, Sir Benegal Rau, repeated Prime Minister Nehru's statement that "the future of Korea must be decided entirely by the Koreans themselves," which seems to leave out any idea of Indians taking part in any projected occupation force.

Another feature of yesterday's policy debate was the emphasis on seating China. This came in separate ways from India, from Poland and from Israel, although Moshe Sharett qualified his country's support with "if the new regime in China is sincerely ready to uphold its obligations under the charter."

Benegal Rau analyzed the Sept. 19 voting against the admission of the new China and calculated that the combined populations of the countries voting for China was 809 millions as against 412 millions for the countries opposing China, and 117 millions abstaining.

Rau expressed satisfaction that "far from having been defeated" (Continued on Page 9)

## Top Brass Again Jittery, Fear Peace May Break Out

By Rob F. Hall

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—The Pentagon, general headquarters for the U. S. military establishment, is again having a case of jitters for fear that peace will break out. This is the testimony of well informed newsmen here. Immediate objectives of the Pentagon, it is said, are two fold. They want

no interference by any one including the United Nations in their resolve to cross the 38th Parallel and invade all of Korea if and when that becomes possible. Secondly, they want another \$10 billion in appropriations when Congress reassembles Nov. 27.

Despite press support for U. S. aggression in Korea, however, popular support by the American people has been largely absent, the brass hats admit privately. Some of them have even described the attitude of the public as "apathetic."

According to John A. Giles, who covers the military beat for the Washington Evening Star, "recent soothing talk by Russia and the prospect of an early end to the Korean war crisis caused concern at the Pentagon today over a pos-

sible loss of popular support for the rearmament program."

In other quarters it has been learned that top officials are frankly discussing their anxiety that peace sentiment among the people, encouraged by recent events, may result in a relaxation of the "defense effort" if some solution to the Korean question is reached.

During 1950, Congress appropriated \$25 billion for war. Almost half was voted after the outbreak of the Korean war, with President Truman and the brass hats using the Korean situation as the excuse for getting additional funds.

But Korea, the generals says, is only a minor aspect of the program. Most of the \$25 billion has been allocated to preparations for far grander projects. It would therefore be highly illogical, they

claim, for public sentiment to veto continued expenditures merely because the Korean crisis might have ended.

It is for this reason, it is said, that the Pentagon was exceedingly unhappy about the headlines given the exchange between representatives of the Maryland Peace Committee and Soviet delegate Jacob Malik at the United Nations Monday. In that exchange, Malik vigorously reaffirmed the peace desires of the Soviet government.

The generals had nothing but praise for the crude and intemperate remarks of State Department press officer Lincoln White who dismissed Malik's words as "Stockholm peace propaganda" declaring, "we have had enough of words."

## Civilians Fight in Defense of Seoul

Fighting continued in Seoul yesterday. United Press dispatches from the burning city described the battle as a "final mop-up," but one MacArthur officer said it might last a week. They said that Mac-

Arthur forces had taken two-thirds of the city, compressing Korean People's Army forces into a maze of buildings running across the center of Seoul. The Korean Radio in Pyongyang reported that both men and women residents of the city were joining in Seoul's defense along with the People's Army.

In Moscow, the Communist Party paper, Pravda carried a report by its correspondent in Pyongyang, Sergei Borbenko which stated that "many civilians took up arms and went into the forward firing line" to defend Seoul.

According to UP, other MacArthur troops drove near bypassed Taejon and entered Kochang, 50

miles southeast of Taejon; Anui, seven miles southwest of Kochang; Samga, 18 miles southeast of Kochang, and Hadongjin 20 miles west of the south-coast city of Chinju.

Reports suggested that the bulk of the Korean Army which had been south of Inchon had retreated basically intact.

East of Seoul, according to UP, Syngman Rhee units crossed the 37th Parallel and rove for the frontier, less than 60 miles north. South of the city, heavy fighting flared at a half dozen points as five MacArthur divisions battled outnumbered Korean units.

A spokesman for MacArthur said that units were advancing north of Seoul.



# China Charges U.S. Shells Vessel

LONDON, Sept. 27. — The Chinese People's Republic has charged that a U.S. destroyer shelled a Chinese merchant vessel for 25 minutes in the Yellow Sea Sept. 21, and forced the vessel to stop for an inspection, the New China News Agency said today.

The broadcast said the charge was made in

a cable to UN Secretary-General Trygve Lie. It said China accused the United States of a "fresh aggressive atrocity" and demanded a United Nations investigation.

Chou En-lai, China's Foreign Minister, was quoted as saying that the destroyer was marked "D 29" and that it shelled the Chinese vessel "Al Hai Lie."

"This is one more provocative act of the United States toward the People's Government of China," Chou's cable was quoted as saying. Chou was said to demand an investigation by the UN General Assembly, with Chinese representatives present. The broadcast said he also asked the withdrawal of U.S. forces from Korea.

## Top Detective Heard By Gambling Jury

By Michael Singer

New York Chief of Detectives William T. Whalen appeared late yesterday before the Kings County grand jury investigating the \$100,000,000 bookie racket in Brooklyn. Whalen had previously been reported missing when he failed at first to answer the summons by Police Commissioner Thomas F. Murphy to appear before the hearing. He has filed an application for a medical retirement.

Reports of wholesale resignations among the top brass in the Police Department buzzed through Brooklyn's Central Court Building as 21 high police officials were ordered to appear and give information on the gambling scandal.

Judge Samuel L. Liebowitz stoked the gambling fire when he said that a former police executive who "came dangerously close to being commissioner" had been involved in the 1945 basketball betting fix. Reporters could not get further amplification, but the man concerned was generally believed to be an inspector, since retired, who had close ties with the racket mob in Brooklyn and Manhattan.

### HOLD PARLEY

Commissioner Murphy and Brooklyn District Attorney Miles F. McDonald conferred for an hour in the DA's office. Murphy pledged "complete cooperation" with the probe and then ordered the 21 to appear at McDonald's request. Both men held a joint press conference at which the DA said he was serving a subpoena on Inspector Valentine Cornell, new commander of the 14th Division in Staten Island, but formerly head of the 16th in Brooklyn.

## Tokyo Cops Shoot Jobless

TOKYO, Sept. 27 (Telepress).—Japanese police squads, breaking up a demonstration of unemployed in front of the Shinjuku Employment Security Office in Tokyo, recently shot down one worker, injured 24 and arrested six demonstrators. Among the injured was a nine months old baby which was carried on the back of an unemployed mother—it was hit over the head with a police club.

### Meat Production Up in Leningrad

MOSCOW, Sept. 27 (Telepress).—The production of meat and sausages in Leningrad in August was 3.5 times higher than in the same period last year. The consumption of wine and champagne went up by 30 percent, and textile sales also went up sharply.

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The Worker	1.50	2.50	4.00

## 2,000 Unionists Vow To Fight McCarran Peril

Two thousand trade unionists, meeting at Manhattan Center, last night, applauded a declaration by Abraham Flaxer, president of the United Public Workers, that the

## Detroit Judges Defend Lawyers Guild

DETROIT, Sept. 27. — Harold Crane, president of the Detroit Chapter of the National Lawyers Guild has described Communist front charges against the guild by the House Un-American Committee as "typical of the hodgepodge of unverified charges and unprincipled character of the committee's activities since its foundation." Crane is chief counsel for the CIO Auto Workers.

Obviously timed to meet the House Un-Americans' attack on the Guild was the "resignation" from the Guild of one Judge Skillman, who it is reported, hadn't paid dues in years. Skillman made the usual charge that the guild is "a front for subversives." Crane declared the charges were unwarranted.

Judge Ira Jayne, a national vice-president of the guild, commenting on the attack on the organization said he wouldn't resign and added, "The rest of the membership are confronted with the choice of getting out or trying to preserve the guild as a useful organization. This is the same choice which faces members of other great liberal organizations in the country."

Crane stated that no Detroit attorney had resigned as a result of the House Un-Americans' attack.

McCarran police state law could not crush the progressive labor movement. Telegrams were sent by the audience to the four New York mayoralty candidates, Edward Corsi, Vincent Impellitteri, Ferdinand Pecora and Paul Ross, urging that they take a clear stand in support of the UPW demand for higher wages for city employees, and for the reinstatement of the victims of former Mayor O'Dwyer's union-busting drive. Among the victims mentioned in the telegram were the eight suspended teachers, and Eleanor Goding, who was fired by the Welfare Department.

Those scheduled to speak as the Daily Worker went to press were Albert J. Fitzgerald, president of the United Electrical Union; David Livingston, president of Local 65, Victoria Garvin of the UOPWA; Mrs. Rose Russell of the Teachers Union.

## 15 Groups Ask Impellitteri Block Stuyvesant Evictions

The New York City Civil Liberties Committee, an affiliate of the American Civil Liberties Union, and 14 other organizations yesterday called on Acting Mayor Vincent Impellitteri to use his good offices to prevent the cancellation of leases by the Metropolitan Life

Insurance Co. of 35 tenants who were active in a committee seeking elimination of discrimination against Negroes in Metropolitan's Stuyvesant Town housing project. The letter noted the action by Metropolitan several weeks ago in admitting some Negro tenants, but

Edward Corsi, Republican, and Judge Ferdinand C. Pecora, Democrat—are beginning to talk the same campaign demagoguery. Like Impellitteri, they have suddenly discovered the people, suddenly become highly outraged at corruption, and suddenly cognizant that the vote isn't in the bag for anyone.

Corsi has pledged to raise salaries of civil service workers and clean out hack politicians padding the public payroll. Pecora, too, is demanding a change in wasteful and corrupt administration.

Newbold Morris, Republican-Liberal candidate for Mayor last year, speaking over the radio last night in behalf of Corsi, blasted the Democratic machine as responsible for the present graft in the police department.

### Ask New Rochelle Mayor Drop Gag Law

The American Labor Party yesterday called upon Mayor Stanley Church of New Rochelle to "take the lead in reasserting the fundamental liberties of all Americans by personally requesting the repeal of the New Rochelle local ordinance which requires the registration of Communists and others of dissenting political opinion."

### Gag Rule

BERLIN, Sept. 27 (Telepress).—The presidium of the West German "parliament" has ruled that it will not discuss any proposals presented by the Communist Party group, on the grounds that the nine Communist deputies do not have sufficient votes. According to the "rules" a parliamentary group must have at least 10 deputies.

## IMPELLITTERI OPENS DRIVE WITH BROADSIDE AT O'D

Declaring he is fighting "two formidable ruthless political machines," Acting Mayor Vincent R. Impellitteri—who as City Council President under Mayor O'Dwyer was part of the machine—yesterday opened his Hotel Abbey headquarters at 149 W. 51 St. Impellitteri made the most of his "independent" campaign by hurling a few broadsides at the recently departed O'Dwyer and inferentially charging him with being a stooge for the political bosses.

"I'll be a full-time Mayor," he said, "I'll have no boss, political or otherwise. My only boss will be the people I serve, the people of the City of New York."

Impellitteri said he could have had the lucrative \$28,000 a year, 14-year term Supreme Court judgeship for the asking. It was a "very tempting offer," he said, "but I know that I have shown that my principles transcend financial security."

Both candidates of the "formidable ruthless political machines"—

### Course on Jewish Family Life

Mark Tarail will teach "Problems of Marriage and Jewish Family Life" in the Fall Term of the School of Jewish Studies. Among subjects covered will be problems of intermarriage, Jewish traditions, of raising Jewish children, Jewish holiday celebrations and problems of progressive Jews.

Registration for this and other courses in social science, history, culture and language are now being accepted at the office of the school, Room 301, 575 Sixth Ave. (Jefferson School Building), WATkins 4-2210. Classes will begin next week.

Groups signing the letter included the New York Region of the National Conference of Christians and Jews, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, American Jewish Committee, American Jewish Congress, New York City Chapter of the American Veterans Committee, Board of Home Missions of the Congregational Christian Churches, Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, Citizens Housing and Planning Council of New York, Citizens Union, Intergroup Relations Committee, New York Ethical Society, New York State Committee on Discrimination in Housing, Urban League of Greater New York, and the United Neighborhood Houses of New York.



## West German Gov't Plans a New Fifth Column in South America

BUENOS AIRES, Sept. 27 (Telepress).—Considerable comment has been aroused here by what is viewed as an attempt by a representative of the West German regime to revive the fifth-column activities among South Americans of German origin which proved so valuable to Hitler before and during the war. Writing in the German-language Argentine Daily, Dr. Karl Spiecker, North Rhine-Westphalia minister without portfolio, called for the creation of an organization which would include and represent all Germans living in the La Plata area.

Similar organizations were organized before the war by the Foreign Department of the Nazi Party; they conducted espionage and political and economic activities against the Allies.

Spiecker is currently touring all South American states on behalf of the West German Government, ostensibly "investigating the possibilities for setting up West German Consulates" and there have been reports that he is especially interested in meeting former South American representatives of the I. G. Farben chemical cartel, which operated in South America on a huge scale before and for some time during the war, until its branches in South America were taken over by the I. G. Farben subsidiaries in the United States.

Spiecker's statement is "the more interesting" since the Germans living in the La Plata area include an extraordinary number of war criminals. In fact, Argentina has been described as the "war criminal's heaven" ever since the war.



# Peace or More War Faces UN As MacArthur Nears 38th Line

## NEGRO WOMAN PUBLISHER SAW USSR BUILDING PEACE

By Art Shields

"I've been a land where the people are building peace," said America's leading Negro woman publisher yesterday after a visit to the Soviet Union.

Mrs. Charlotta Bass, who publishes the influential *California Eagle* in Los Angeles, spoke with delight of the Soviet land, where she found no racial discrimination and no talk of war-making and plenty of jobs and good food.

She talked to a reporter at a press conference at the home of a sister in Harlem before taking a plane for California. She is a candidate for Congress on the independent Progressive Party ticket in the 14th Congressional District in Los Angeles.

"And I am basing my campaign on peace," she told us. "That's what people want most. I'm telling them how false is the talk that Russia wants war."

### ALL WANT PEACE

"Ask any child what he or she wants," said Mrs. Bass, and the answer comes quick: "We want peace." We are working for peace for ourselves. We are building up our country for peace.

"The truth is that America is preparing for war—while Russia is preparing for peace."

The Soviet Union is a country where white people and dark people work and play together without the slightest racial discrimination, she told us.

"No one looked at me as if they were trying to identify me as a Negro," she said, "until I got on the plane at Paris on my way home. Then a group of Americans gave me that look."

Mrs. Bass found no "iron curtain" in the Soviet Union.

### WENT EVERYWHERE

She went anywhere she wanted to, she told us. She followed no conducted tour. She visited the Kremlin, factories, collective farms that she desired to see. And she talked to hundreds of men, women and children at work and at play.

Mrs. Bass is an admirer of Pushkin, the great classic poet. And



CHARLOTTA BASS

she went to the huge anniversary demonstration for him at Pushkin Square on her first day in Moscow.

She was especially glad to see the honors paid Pushkin, to see hundreds of women and children bringing bouquets of flowers to his statue, because Pushkin was a Negro.

Mrs. Bass spent four days touring the ancient land of Georgia, in the USSR's southland, where she was met by the President of the Republic himself.

### SAME COLOR

"He was about the same color as myself," said the Negro woman journalist.

She remarked that dark-skinned people of Soviet Georgia enjoy an equality and freedom that the Negro people of America's Georgia are not getting.

As for the Soviet women Mrs. Bass found Soviet women winning distinction in science, in agriculture, where they run most of the collective farms, and in industry and many other walks of life.

Mrs. Bass spent ten days in Moscow, where she visited factories and homes and schools and other cultural institutions. She visited churches too and had her

(Continued on Page 9)

By Joseph Starobin

In an atmosphere of growing concern over the possibility that Gen. MacArthur may seek to cross the 38th Parallel into the Korean People's Democratic Republic, the United Nations General Assembly yesterday heard delegates of India and Poland make fervent appeals for top-level U.S.-Soviet negotiations.

A somewhat weaker endorsement of another big-power peace effort came from Moshe Sharett, Foreign Minister of Israel, who was joined by Poland's Stefan Wierbowski, in a strong warning and condemnation of a renazified and remilitarized Germany.

There were even traces of discomfort with the State Department's refusal to consider peace talks in the apologetic remarks of French Foreign Minister Robert Schuman.

It was evident also from behind-the-scenes conferences among the British Commonwealth countries that the State Department is facing

### BULLETIN

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27. — It was reported here tonight that Gen. MacArthur has been authorized by the U.S. government to cross the 38th parallel in the Korean fighting. President Truman and Secretary of State Dean Acheson have given their agreement to the decision, it was said.

considerable resistance to a UN authorization of crossing of the 38th parallel in Korea by Gen. Douglas MacArthur.

The crucial factor affecting any talk of peace was whether the United States will dare permit MacArthur to push into northern Korea, thus directly threatening the defenses of China and the Soviet Union.

The United Press circulated yesterday a sensational story that the Korean People's Republic had expressed willingness to cease fire and withdraw to the 38th parallel provided American forces returned to the Pusan bridgehead and nationwide elections were held.

This offer is supposed to have been transmitted by Mao Tse-tung to the Indian ambassador in Peking but Indian sources had denied any knowledge of the matter when questioned by the New York Times on Tuesday. In fact, the story had already appeared in the Times on Wednesday.

The report was given little

credence here on all sides. Some said that the American public was obviously being led to underestimate the intensity of the fighting that is still very probable in Korea, if the United States persists in pushing the warfare.

The possibility of a peace proposal to halt the savage destruction being carried out in the country from the air is not ruled out of course, other observers here said.

The first move toward any settlement, it is felt, depends on at least three things: (a) firm orders to MacArthur not to encroach on northern Korea; (b) the seating of People's China in the UN, since that country is vitally concerned with Korea, and (c) some concrete proof by Acheson that the United States is willing to consider peace negotiations with the USSR, as proposed yesterday by India.

A further condition would be that the Korean people shall determine their own form of government, with American troops out of the picture.

The State Department's cockiness on these crucial questions was reflected in a speech by Lester Pearson, Canada's foreign minister, who called on the Korean People's Democratic Republic to "cease fire and admit defeat." If they did, said Pearson, "it may not be necessary for United Nations forces to advance far beyond their present positions."

On the other hand, a private afternoon meeting among British, Indian, Pakistani, Australian and

## Bradley Insists West Germany Must Be Armed

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27 (UP). — Gen. Omar N. Bradley, chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, said today that German troops are vital to the "defense" of Western Europe.

Bradley told a National Press Club Luncheon he had long believed the western "defense" line rests not on the Rhine but on the eastern border of western Germany.

## \$17 Billion More for War

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27. — President Truman today signed a \$17,000,000,000 emergency appropriation bill to pay for the Korea intervention and increase other spending for war.

Coming on top of the regular appropriations for the current fiscal year, the bill raises this year's federal spending to the \$50,000,000,000 mark, with more than half of it going for war.

It provides \$11,736,000,000 for the armed forces, \$4,000,000,000 for arms to Atlantic war pact allies.

Among a host of smaller items are an additional \$6,000,000 for the FBI to hire new agents.

Philippine delegates, produced no important clarification of the British plan for Korea, widely publicized the day before.

The British plan still says nothing on the key question of the 38th parallel, and is vague on whether southern Korea is to be occupied by the troops of any country, assuming victory.

In his policy address to the Assembly, India's spokesman, Sir Benegal Rau, repeated Prime Minister Nehru's statement that "the future of Korea must be decided entirely by the Koreans themselves," which seems to leave out any idea of Indians taking part in any projected occupation force.

Another feature of yesterday's policy debate was the emphasis on seating China. This came in separate ways from India, from Poland and from Israel, although Moshe Sharett qualified his country's support with "if the new regime in China is sincerely ready to uphold its obligations under the charter."

Benegal Rau analyzed the Sept. 19 voting against the admission of the new China and calculated that the combined populations of the countries voting for China was 809 millions as against 412 millions for the countries opposing China, and 117 millions abstaining.

Rau expressed satisfaction that "far from having been defeated" (Continued on Page 9)

## Top Brass Again Jittery, Fear Peace May Break Out

By Rob F. Hall

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—The Pentagon, general headquarters for the U. S. military establishment, is again having a case of jitters for fear that peace will break out. This is the testimony of well informed newsmen here. Immediate objectives of the Pentagon, it is said, are two fold. They want

no interference by any one including the United Nations in their resolve to cross the 38th Parallel and invade all of Korea if and when that becomes possible. Secondly, they want another \$10 billion in appropriations when Congress reassembles Nov. 27.

Despite press support for U. S. aggression in Korea, however, popular support by the American people has been largely absent, the brass hats admit privately. Some of them have even described the attitude of the public as "apathetic."

According to John A. Giles, who covers the military beat for the *Washington Evening Star*, "recent soothing talk by Russia and the prospect of an early end to the Korean war crisis caused concern at the Pentagon today over a pos-

sible loss of popular support for the rearmament program."

In other quarters it has been learned that top officials are frankly discussing their anxiety that peace sentiment among the people, encouraged by recent events, may result in a relaxation of the "defense effort" if some solution to the Korean question is reached.

During 1950, Congress appropriated \$25 billion for war. Almost half was voted after the outbreak of the Korean war, with President Truman and the brass hats using the Korean situation as the excuse for getting additional funds.

But Korea, the generals says, is only a minor aspect of the program. Most of the \$25 billion has been allocated to preparations for far grander projects. It would therefore be highly illogical, they

claim, for public sentiment to veto continued expenditures merely because the Korean crisis might have ended.

It is for this reason, it is said, that the Pentagon was exceedingly unhappy about the headlines given the exchange between representatives of the Maryland Peace Committee and Soviet delegate Jacob Malik at the United Nations Monday. In that exchange, Malik vigorously reaffirmed the peace desires of the Soviet government.

The generals had nothing but praise for the crude and intemperate remarks of State Department press officer Lincoln White who dismissed Malik's words as "Stockholm peace propaganda" declaring, "we have had enough of words."

## Civilians Fight in Defense of Seoul

Fighting continued in Seoul yesterday. United Press dispatches from the burning city described the battle as a "final mop-up," but one MacArthur officer said it might

last a week. They said that MacArthur forces had taken two-thirds of the city, compressing Korean People's Army forces into a maze of buildings running across the center of Seoul. The Korean Radio in Pyongyang reported that both men and women residents of the city were joining in Seoul's defense along with the People's Army.

In Moscow, the Communist Party paper, *Pravda* carried a report by its correspondent in Pyongyang, Sergei Borbenko which stated that "many civilians took up arms and went into the forward firing line" to defend Seoul.

According to UP, other MacArthur troops drove near bypassed Taejon and entered Kochang, 50

miles southeast of Taejon; Anui, seven miles southwest of Kochang; Samga, 16 miles southeast of Kochang, and Hadongjin 20 miles west of the south-coast city of Chinju.

Reports suggested that the bulk of the Korean Army which had been south of Inchon had retreated basically intact.

East of Seoul, according to UP, Syngman Rhee units crossed the 37th Parallel and rove for the frontier, less than 60 miles north. South of the city, heavy fighting flared at a half dozen points as five MacArthur divisions battled outnumbered Korean units.

A spokesman for MacArthur said that units were advancing north of Seoul.



# Price Hikes Halt Building of Detroit Negro Home Project

By William Allan

DETROIT, Sept. 27.—Prices on construction materials since the Korean war began have halted the construction of some low-cost housing units being built here, mostly by Federal funds.

Meanwhile, more than 100,000 families seek any type of place to live in Detroit, residing at present either doubled up, with relatives or friends or as in some cases already found, families of seven sleeping in abandoned automobiles.

The Public Housing Administration, in a recent statement announced that construction had to be halted on a Negro housing

project, the Douglass, because of high construction costs.

The PHA said, "construction cost index figures show that Detroit construction costs were out of line before the Korean crisis started and they appear to be more out of line since the Korean crisis. As evidence of this we find that in July, after the Korean crisis had made itself felt, the New York Housing Authority received a bid on a permanent project in New York City at \$1.970 per room."

The PHA then admits that bids were far in excess of \$2,500 per room, the statutory limit, here in Detroit.

As a result, the Douglass project had to be halted and still remains so.

## Professor Apologizes for Not Being Fired

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 27.—The University of California's "loyalty oath" uproar reached into the classroom when a Berkeley professor told his class that he was "apologetic" for not being fired. Thirty-one professors have been fired by the University's Board of Regents for refusing to sign the "loyalty" pledge.

Dr. Robert A. Gordon stopped his economics class last week for 10 minutes to observe that the American Psychological Association and American Mathematics Society had "blacklisted the university" for its action.

In a statement printed in the colleges' newspaper, Dr. Gordon said he signed the pledge after the Korean conflict because "I was afraid that the fight for academic freedom would become confused with disloyalty."

The San Francisco Examiner quoted Dr. Gordon's statement in an editorial entitled "Abuse of the Classroom." Attacking Dr. Gordon, the newspaper said his position "cannot fail to please the Communists."

Meanwhile 12 leading educators from Princeton's Institute for Advanced Study, including Dr. Robert Oppenheimer and Dr. Albert Einstein, have called upon the embattled faculty members to unite against academic encroachments.

The dismissals have been assailed by the American Psychological Assn., the Society of Psychological Study of Social Issues and the American Assn. of University Professors.

In a recent article in the Nation, Carey McWilliams pointed out that the original error in what he terms the "Berkeley Debacle" was the University's faculty members' consent to a political test of competence. Although the Board of Regents, President Board Sproul and Gov. Earl Warren were responsible for pushing the oath, faculty members, themselves, said McWilliams, contributed by accepting the principle that Communists should not be permitted to teach.

## Daily Worker

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## Detroit Judges Defend Lawyers Guild

DETROIT, Sept. 27.—Harold Crane, president of the Detroit Chapter of the National Lawyers Guild has described Communist front charges against the guild by the House Un-American Committee as "typical of the hodge podge of unverified charges and unprincipled character of the committee's activities since its foundation." Crane is chief counsel for the CIO Auto Workers.

Obviously timed to meet the House Un-Americans' attack on the Guild was the "resignation" from the Guild of one Judge Skillman, who it is reported, hadn't paid dues in years. Skillman made the usual charge that the guild is "a front for subversives." Crane declared the charges were unwarranted.

Judge Ira Jayne, a national vice-president of the guild, commenting on the attack on the organization said he wouldn't resign and added, "The rest of the membership are confronted with the choice of getting out or trying to preserve the guild as a useful organization. This is the same choice which faces members of other great liberal organizations in the country."

Probate Judge Patrick O'Brien, honorary president of the Detroit chapter and a founder of the national organization, said there never had been any question in his mind of the loyalty of the guild.

### NEED FOR GUILD

Judge O'Brien said further, "There is a real necessity for the Guild as a form of liberal expression on the issues that arise in our social and economic life."

Judge Robert Toms said he was convinced that, "the guild had a number of Communists and many genuine liberals. Unless the radicals dominate the group and dictate its policies, the whole membership should not be condemned. There is a sane line somewhere between withchunting and indifferent complacency. There is a great deal of both in the public thinking today."

Circuit Judge Lila Neuenfelt said that she hadn't paid her dues and couldn't prove anything subversive against any of the members and she thought anyone who spoke without proof was foolish.

Recorder's Court Judge Scallen said he paid dues to the Bar Association and the Guild, and wanted to know if there was something wrong with the Guild.

Crane said that no Detroit attorney had resigned as a result of the House Un-Americans' attack.

## Ask New Rochelle Mayor Drop Gag Law

The American Labor Party yesterday called upon Mayor Stanley Church of New Rochelle to "take the lead in reasserting the fundamental liberties of all Americans by personally requesting the repeal of the New Rochelle local ordinance which requires the registration of Communists and others of dissenting political opinion."



Dionisio Encina (left), general secretary of the Mexican Communist Party, collects signatures for the Stockholm Peace Appeal at a street corner in Mexico City during a recent citywide mobilization for peace.

## Meat Production Up in Leningrad

MOSCOW, Sept. 27 (Telepress).—The production of meat and sausages in Leningrad in August was 3.5 times higher than in the same period last year. The consumption of wine and champagne went up by 30 percent, and textile sales also went up sharply.

The Leningrad store "Passage" alone sells 10,000 to 12,000 meters of cloth each day. To cover the growing demand for cotton cloth, the Leningrad factories delivered 9,000,000 meters more cloth last quarter than during the preceding three months.

# Detroit Cops Jail White Worker For Defending Negro Woman

DETROIT, Sept. 27.—Police brutality has reached new heights here when cops can seize a Negro woman in a phone booth, twist her arms and then arrest a white worker who protests, hold him overnight and refuse to release him until he has been "looked over by the red squad."

The Negro woman, Mrs. Pearl M. Curington, took a paper from a clerk at the Michigan Unemployment Compensation office to read it to her attorney over a pay phone. The MUCC office staff admitted giving Mrs. Curington

the paper, but yet called the cops who dragged her out of a phone booth into a private office, twisted her arms and finally handcuffed her.

Ray Haskell, a member of United Auto Workers Local 157, who was at the MUCC station, saw the brutal manhandling of the Negro woman and protested. He was arrested and taken to the station with Mrs. Curington. He was held for almost 24 hours on a variety of charges that changed several times.

Despite an order from the prosecuting attorney's office several hours after Haskell was arrested, that police should release

him, they refused, charging him with a "felony." Early the next morning the police told him he would be held for 72 hours until the "police red squad looked him over."

A hourly barrage of protests and several community delegations of Negro and whites went to authorities and won Haskell's release. He is out on a writ.

The entire case has become a major community issue because of the brutality of the police, their attempts now to frame Haskell and their fury against any who is white who comes to the defense of a Negro woman being brutally manhandled.

## Tokyo Cops Shoot Jobless

TOKYO, Sept. 27 (Telepress).—Japanese police squads, breaking up a demonstration of unemployed in front of the Shinjuku Employment Security Office in Tokyo, recently shot down one worker, injured 24 and arrested six demonstrators. Among the injured was a nine months old baby which was carried on the back of an unemployed mother—it was hit over the head with a police club.

### Gag Rule

BERLIN, Sept. 27 (Telepress).—The presidium of the West German "parliament" has ruled that it will not discuss any proposals presented by the Communist Party group, on the grounds that the nine Communist deputies do not have sufficient votes. According to the "rules" a parliamentary group must have at least 10 deputies.

This latest maneuver to gag the Communists comes shortly after six of the 15 Communist deputies were banned from parliament for 30 days.

# West German Gov't Plans a New Fifth Column in South America

BUENOS AIRES, Sept. 27 (Telepress).—Considerable comment has been aroused here by what is viewed as an attempt by a representative of the West German regime to revive the fifth-column activities among South Americans of German origin which proved so valuable to Hitler before and during the war. Writing in the German-language Argentine Daily, Dr. Karl Spiecker, North Rhine-Westphalia minister without portfolio, called for the creation of an organization which would include and represent all Germans living in the La Plata area.

Spiecker is currently touring all South American states on behalf of the West German Government, ostensibly "investigating the possibilities for setting up West German Consulates" and there have been reports that he is especially interested in meeting former South American representatives of the I. G. Farben chemical cartel, which operated in South America on a huge scale before and for some time during the war, until its branches in South America were taken over by the I. G. Farben subsidiaries in the United States.

Spiecker's statement is the more interesting since the Germans living in the La Plata area include an extraordinary number of war criminals. In fact, Argentina has been described as the "war criminal's heaven" ever since the war.



# A Sunday in the Park -- In Moscow

By Joseph Clark  
Daily Worker Correspondent

MOSCOW.

THE SKY was blue and the sun was warm over Moscow Sunday, Sept. 17, so I decided to visit the Gorky Park of Culture and Recreation. Strolling toward the "Square of the Revolution" subway station, the vendors of things to drink, eat and read were out full force. One little stand was selling theater tickets, a couple were selling books and magazines and any number were selling ice cream, soft drinks, meat pies, cream pastries, wine and beer.

The escalator down to the subway station goes much deeper than most stations on the New York subway. And, if comparisons are in order, the cleanliness, beauty and splendor of the station finds no counterpart on New York's underground.

Most impressive at this station are the numerous bronze statues of Soviet people placed at regular intervals in the beautiful curved arches leading to the train platform. There are figures of farmers, men and women workers, of mother and child and father and child, figures of partisans crouched with rifle and grenade, figures of Red Army men; also statues of students and of football players and a woman discus thrower.

In a couple of minutes the women subway guards flashed their flags and the train rolled in, seven cars of bright blue and green. The park is at the end of this line and a long stream of people had the same idea I did. Walking across the bridge over the Moscow River you saw the water dotted with row boats. I was struck by one racing shell with girl rowers and a man coxswain.

ONCE INSIDE there's a be-



A station on the Moscow subway. The architecture is different at each station. Rare marbles and bronze are used throughout.

wildering variety of things to do and the park is aptly named. I visited an exhibit on natural science and the work of Michurin and Lysenko in improving wheat and fruit varieties. There's a Stalin exhibition depicting the life and work of the Soviet premier and leader. After a while, I sat down with hundreds of others in an open air theater where singers and actors performed. Then up again to view some of the sports.

The caliber of tennis being played was about what you'd see in Central Park. The ping pong players seemed very good to me and so did the open air billiard players. I had come a little too late for the basket-

ball game but the volley ball players were going at it hot and fast.

Hundreds of people, young and old, were participating in a chess and checkers tournament—most of them playing chess.

Children were climbing up jungle gyms like monkeys and boys were showing their stuff on parallel bars. There was a long line of people waiting for the ferris wheel ride and children were making a cheerful din on the merry-go-rounds.

The open air cafes were crowded and I took my lunch at one of the stands—a smoked salmon sandwich and a salami sandwich with a huge stein of beer. I should point out that

the glass was about equal to two and a half ordinary beer glasses. Most people seemed to be eating much more than I had and were topping it off in endless quantities of ice cream.

I STOPPED at a big map display showing the whole world and one panel devoted to Korea. There were seats arranged for a lecture scheduled for some time later.

There was a big crowd of people going into the movie house in the park which was showing the current attraction, "Brave People."

And if you just wanted to sit and rest and look at the colorful flower arrangements all over

the park you can do so to the accompaniment of music from Mozart's Marriage of Figaro, a Tchaikovsky symphony and popular Soviet songs which come over the loud speaker.

As anywhere else in Moscow and for that matter anywhere in the Soviet Union, where there are slogans or placards in the park, the theme is peace. Evidently these people are quite proud and happy with the culture, rest and recreation they've been able to achieve from their toil. After the devastation of the war they're quite determined in their emphasis on the fight for peace. Being Soviet people they realize they won't be able to keep peace just by pinning for it and as one of the displays at the Stalin exhibit shows, the world-wide peace movement headed by the USSR is the thing they count on.

Later I took a bus which goes out past the city limits to the Lenin Hills overlooking Moscow and had a marvelous view of the past, present and future of the city. Right up there overlooking the big city below is a tiny old-style Russian village, with old fashioned wooded cottages. Below is the city, the river winding about, the bridges, the new buildings, and the buildings in construction.

Then behind and above the cluster of wooden houses you see the biggest construction job in the Moscow area—the building of Moscow University. You see how enormous a project it is and from the work done it seems they'll fulfill their goal and complete it by the end of 1951. It will have a tall 28-story central building, many other huge buildings, laboratories, lecture halls and room for 8,000 finely furnished individual dormitories.

## Poland Hits British Move to Halt Exports

LONDON, Sept. 27.—Poland declared today that Britain's decision to delay and perhaps halt exports of machinery to Poland was a "flagrant violation" of the Polish-British trade pact.

Polish charge d'affaires Albert Morske declared the decision was the result of "pressure and hysteria unleashed by imperialist circles in America."

He warned that unless Britain fulfills all parts of the trade pact Poland may reduce her exports to Britain, probably food supplies needed here.

Morske read the protest to a press conference at the Polish embassy. He said the protest was being made in this manner because Poland has received no word of Britain's decision.

The agreement between the two countries calls for exchange of goods whose total value is estimated at \$728,000,000 over a period of five years. Of this amount Morske said, about \$56,000,000 was to have been machines and machine tools for Poland.

In the House of Commons Harold Wilson, president of the Board of Trade, announced that the export of machines and tools to Eastern Europe may be halted.

Morske warned that if Britain failed to ship the machinery, "the Polish government would be compelled to take steps which it might deem conducive to restore the balance in the character of mutual contributions in the Polish-British trade exchange."

## Bare Brutality of French Cops Against Polish Residents

By Lili Gronowska

WARSAW, Sept. 27 (Telepress).—It is only since the arrival of the Polish nationals expelled from France, that the public has learned of the inhuman and barbarous methods of the French police toward the Poles who have been unlawfully deported from France.

The deported Poles reported on their arrival here that during their imprisonment and deportation the French police behaved towards them in a most brutal manner. When arresting them, the police did not permit them to speak to any members of their families, not even to bid them goodbye. They refused them permission to take with them even the most essential personal possessions.

During a search of their flats, the police destroyed the property of the deportee, in many cases smashing doors, cupboards, and table drawers, and throwing the contents on the floor.

The arrested Poles were in some cases put in chains when taken away. One—Zygmund Molenda, was forced to stand facing the wall in the prison and was left chained in this position for two and a half hours.

The transportation of the deportees to Poland was carried out in the well-known Hitler manner of transporting victims to concentration camps. The prisoners were placed in police patrol trucks which were escorted by a large number of police on motorcycles. For every truck there were about 100 armed police, who continually

threatened to shoot those under arrest. The journey to the border of the German Democratic Republic lasted over two and a half days. During the entire time the deportees receiving nothing to eat or drink and were not even permitted to perform their physical needs. During the nights they were kept awake by swift searchlights constantly playing on them.

At the borders of the German Democratic Republic the deportees were dragged out of the police trucks. None of their personal belongings and documents, which had been taken away during the searches, were turned to them.

After ascertaining the facts about the brutal treatment which the French police inflicted on the

Polish citizens, the Polish government sent a note of protest to the French Embassy here in which it demands that the illegal deportation orders should be rescinded, that the Polish deportees be compensated for the damages inflicted on them by the French police, and that their personal documents should be returned to them. The note demands also that the police who destroyed the property of the deportees during the raids on their homes, and who tyrannized the arrested Poles and violated their personal dignity, should be punished.

The deportees were welcomed at Warsaw station by delegations of schools and mass organizations who met them with songs, cheers and peace slogans. Addressing the newcomers, Deputy Rusteki pointed out that the latest vile act of the Paris government cannot sever the friendly ties between the French and Polish peoples. These actions are directed by the American imperialists who want to drive France into a new military adventure. One young Pole, who had collected 8,150 signatures for the Stockholm appeal before his deportation, told his Polish countrymen about the peace struggle of the Polish youth who are replying to the brutal police terror by intensifying the fight against the warmongers.

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- History of the American Negro
- The Far East
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## Of Things to Come Sir Lester And the Damsel

By John Pittman

THE FIVE NEGROES in Manchester, Ga., who endorsed segregation in Georgia schools, may have a pistol pressed against their heads, but they will be despised by the Negro people nonetheless. How much more despicable, then, are those who voluntarily and of their own free will rush to, help the oppressors!

Messrs. Rolax, Leonard, Marshall, Dozier and Wright are the Negro trustees of the so-called "Colored Training School" set up by the Meriwether County Board of Education. They are obviously hand-picked men, selected because the white supremacists ruling county affairs considered them pliable. Perhaps they own homes, operate farms or small businesses. They are vulnerable in many ways to the kinds of "pistols" which the Bourbons use to coerce Negroes—such "pistols" as foreclosures, discharge from

employment, withholding of credit, cross-burnings, floggings, molestation of children and women relatives and even the threat of sudden death from the real 45-calibered article itself.

So when 200 Negro parents in Atlanta sued that city for equal school facilities for their children, the Bourbons of Georgia and the entire South saw a danger to the system of segregation. They denounced the suit themselves, and then they went back to the old trick of the riding bosses and the slave overseers. They got other Negroes to denounce it.

You can understand the situation of those five Negro Judases. They were up against it. Their employers ordered them to speak out. Maybe the Meriwether County bosses didn't have to add... "or else!" That was understood.

Nevertheless, they acted as weaklings. They failed to stand fast beside their 200 fellow citizens of Atlanta. They betrayed the right of all the Negro school children in and out of the South to equal educational opportunity. And for this they deserve the contempt and scorn of the Negro people.

LET US NOW TURN from these five to Mr. Lester Granger, executive secretary of the National Urban League. At the last convention of the League, Mr. Granger praised this worthy organization (and himself!) for its fight against communism. Previously, it will be recalled, Mr. Granger sped down to Washington to appear before the House Un-Americans. This pro-fascist organ of the billionaires wanted somebody to denounce Paul Robeson. The billionaires themselves tried to stifle Robeson, and their so-called "free press" crusaded against Robeson in rabid and chauvinistic editorials.

But that was not enough. They, too, fell back on the old riding boss tactic. They needed Negroes to speak against Robeson. And they found them—Jackie Robinson and Lester Granger.

Now Mr. Granger is writing in his column in the *Amsterdam News* (N. Y.) in defense of Hazel Scott, who raced to the Un-Americans of her own free will, in fact, actually badgered this pro-fascist committee to hear her confessions. Hazel's confessions consisted of detailed accounts of how she was "duped" into singing and playing at Communist and progressive affairs. In this, the wife of Congressman Adam Clayton Powell, Jr., took a leaf from the book of Josh White, who also belly-crawled before the committee. But Hazel went further, urged a real witchhunt in the cultural industries—so her own precious skin would be saved.

Mr. Granger's gallant charge to the rescue of the Congressman's lady correctly observes: "We are headed straight for a period of unrestrained hysteria and character-assassination of the most vicious sort if we give credence and impetus to the kind of charges now being circulated."

But this is truly hindsight for Mr. Granger. He utters this prophecy many months after the period of "unrestrained hysteria" had already begun. Moreover, there is a conspicuous absence of self-criticism in Mr. Granger's observation. He fails to point out how his own shameful truckling before the white supremacists in respect to Paul Robeson gave "credence and impetus" to hysteria.

Is there really any essential difference between the behavior of the five Georgia Negro trustees and that of Mrs. Scott-Powell, Josh White, Jackie Robinson and Lester Granger? And isn't it about time to realize that capitulation to the riding boss trick of using one Negro to refute another always leads to betrayal of the interests of the Negro people?

VIRGIL

By Lem Kleis



## Letters from Readers

### How Fear Grips The Entire Nation

Dear Editor: Hoboken, N.J.

As you have said, the McCarran law is not only directed against Communists but against all Americans who dare to criticize existing conditions. Even before the bill became law, the hysteria out of which it flows and which it promotes spread throughout the land. Several examples can be cited in the newspapers during the past few weeks.

Bosley Crowther, in the *Sunday Times*, was apologetic because, in comparing an Italian film with a Hollywood product, he praised the Italian film.

Said he, "It is really ridiculous, in these dark hysterical times, to make even modest comparison between an American and a foreign-made film, especially when the former is certain to come off second best. The woods—and particularly those adjacent to the outlands

of Los Angeles—are loaded with hot and restless patriots. . . . A congressional investigation is not a complete unlikelihood."

At a recent Hartford, Conn., meeting of social workers, parents, teachers and business men on the state of our children, one of the speakers charged that some of the remarks might be considered "Communist" because they disapproved of the hysterical atmosphere in which America's children are being reared. Many expressed concern as to how stable children could be raised in a world obsessed with fears and hatreds.

One of the speakers said, "If a certain radio commentator were here, he would call you all Communists. The things you have dared to say are not said in the general press or even in people's living rooms. What can we do about this fear-inspired paralysis of thought even among our best leaders?"

Repeal the McCarran law!  
E.S.

## Press Roundup

THE TIMES runs three editorials and un-numbered news stories blasting at communism. But it buries away the story of the Truman Administration's admission of a new bombing of Chinese soil. . . . Hanson Baldwin says that "some limited operations by U. S. forces (Mr. Baldwin is too realistic to speak of 'United Nations' forces) in North Korea seem likely, if necessary before a UN directive is issued."

THE COMPASS' Max Werner observes that "encirclement is not a magic design which under all circumstances paralyzes the defenders." He suggests that "the North Korean forces are not yet caught in a trap. The decision will be reached in fighting. . . . The American strategy must still reckon with a North Korean attempt to develop war of attrition throughout the peninsula."

THE MIRROR'S Drew Pearson reveals that, while demagogically denouncing "hoarding," the Truman Administration has, since Korea, "hidden in caves 47,200,000 more pounds of cheese, 30,200,000 pounds

of butter, 16,700,000 pounds of dry eggs." He says "much of this stored food is likely to spoil as people go hungry in many lands." Including our own, in which hundreds of thousands literally can't afford to buy the butter and eggs they need.

THE NEWS wants MacArthur to invade North Korea and "root Red power out of all Korea." The fact that the Democratic Republic is a coalition of rightist and leftist parties, democratically elected, doesn't bother the News, which also assails Justice Jackson's okay of bail for American Communist leaders. The rag runs a picture of killed American boys in Korea to incite violence against the Communists. But everyone knows that it was Truman who sent soldiers to Korea, not the Communists.

THE WORLD-TELEGRAM complains that the Titoites "deserve the brass-studded collar for expert tight-rope walking" on the Korea question at the UN. Not exactly. The more Truman loosens his tight wad, the more Tito veers his way on his "tight rope."  
-R.F.

## World of Labor

By  
George  
Morris

### The Danger Spots In a Union Contract

THE RECENT CONVENTION of the UE, in the report submitted to it by the officers and in a resolution based upon it, set forth some basic guide-posts for union contract negotiations in the present period that should prove valuable to other unions.

The companies, said the UE, are taking advantage of the war hysteria to write "Taft-Hartley provisions" into contracts designed to take the punch out of unions. They are especially trying to model contracts on the pacts in steel and auto. That was what the General Electric Co. sought and would have won, had its negotiations been only with Jim Carey, head of the CIO's union in its plants. International Harvester, too, sought a Reuther-type contract, but gave up the idea as far as its 30,000 employee members of the UE are concerned.

The workers are sensitive to the provisions of the contracts and often regard them as even more important than direct money matters. They know that a wage scale is as strong as the ability of the workers to apply and enforce the contracts they sign. The UE convention listed five major sections of a contract over which a union must be especially watchful.

FIRST, ON THE DURATION of the contract. The employers, following the lead of the auto manufacturers, seek long-term pacts, most generally five years. Part of the pattern is a clause in which the union obligates its members to speed up productivity and, in exchange for that, workers get a tiny annual raise like the four cents an hour General Motors gives. Those pacts also include a double escalator clause whereby wages rise or fall with the government's cost of living index.

This is a plan both to freeze the standard of living level, the UE noted, and "reduce the militancy of the workers and, in the long run, eliminate the union as an important factor." The UE directed its organizations to hold the duration down to a maximum of two years, and to protect themselves with reopeners so every opportunity can be taken not alone to catch up with the cost of living, but to raise the standard, and to shun double escalators.

Second, on grievance procedure and shop steward machinery. The UE said that "the companies, aiming at separating the union from the workers, are demanding that a small committee on top handle grievances without having department stewards." Such a bureaucratic setup, most prevalent in the steel and auto plants, means no real checkup on contract violations and no real control in the departments. Grievances pile up.

Also, employers know it is "easiest to make deals with a shop committee behind the backs of the membership," the UE warns. The locals are warned against proposals to reduce shop stewards in plants (in steel each steward often represents 300 or more workers), or against a bureaucratic grievance setup designed to by-pass the rank and file.

THIRD, JOB PROTECTION. Employers are increasingly attempting to eliminate seniority as the controlling factor in hiring and firing, to give themselves a freer hand against unionists. As in steel and auto, many are attempting to make physical fitness the main consideration so that the company doctor can eliminate the older workers or others unable to keep up with the demanded speedup. Also, attempts are made to limit seniority to occupation-groups in a plant.

Fourth, discrimination. In this period of hysteria the employers are especially trying to divide workers on color, sex, age and political lines in hiring, layoff, promotion, transfers and such practices. The UE points to its no-discrimination clause in 50 percent of its contracts, as in the Harvester contract, as an example of the sort of protection that must be insisted upon.

Fifth, speedup and rate cutting. The UE cautions against the Reuther-type unlimited speedup clauses. Particular attention is directed to the current efforts of the employers to cut piecework rates and retine jobs in order to spur higher productivity for the same earnings.

"We cannot too strongly urge our locals and districts to be on the alert against these attacks cloaked in the guise of phony patriotism and national security," warned the report of the UE's officers to the delegates.

COMING: DuBQIS, GIANT OF A MAN . . . IN THE WEEKEND WORKER



President—Benjamin J. Davis, Jr.; Secretary-Treas.—Howard C. Boldt  
John Gates ————— Editor  
Milton Howard ————— Associate Editor  
Alan Max ————— Managing Editor  
Rob F. Hall ————— Washington Editor  
Philip Bart ————— General Manager

Daily Worker, New York, Thursday, September 28, 1950

## McCarran's Schedules

WHILE LEADING NEWSPAPERS, even within the pro-war camp, continue to express their opposition to the McCarran law, there is also taking place a competition, as to whether the GOP or the Democratic rivals in the elections can produce the most sacrificial victims. Various schedules are being issued as to when such victims can be arrested, how long it will take to go through the McCarran-Mundt meat grinder before jail, how long appeals will take, etc.

Knowing exactly what the facts are in this dragnet legislation is difficult: the law can mean anything its sponsors desire it to mean. To fight the law, one must know its procedures, naturally, as far as they can be ascertained and resisted even within its own definitions.

But this can only be a secondary aspect of the fight, at best. The real fight against McCarran-Mundt nazism must take place elsewhere, in the open arena of mass, public, popular resistance to its thought control and its police state arrests of Americans who refuse to register themselves as "spies," "foreign agents" and "potential saboteurs."

What this filthy law will mean in practice cannot be determined by microscopic scrutiny of its various procedural time-tables, although these must be known to avoid panicky flight from all realities. What it will mean will be determined in the same way the meanings of the Alien and Sedition Acts, the Fugitive Slave Law, and the Volstead Prohibition Law were determined—by the mass actions of the people themselves.

There can be victories against its application or defeats, victories in the fight for its repeal or defeats, partial victories here and not in other places, etc., etc., all depending on how stubbornly and unitedly the vast public which denounced it before its passage actively organizes to nullify and repeal it.

LET US NOT FORGET that this law does not exist in the legalistic vacuum. Its very existence changes the political climate in America, undermines previous legal rights, and by-passes Constitutional protections previously taken for granted. Its aim is to silence millions of citizens, to frighten them into dropping all political or economic activity of any kind whatsoever; and to the degree that some might foolishly run in panic from the exercise of their American democratic rights, they would be doing exactly what the pro-fascists want them to do, without in the slightest increasing their "safety." Such is one side of the present reality; the other side is the fact that fascism cannot be established by laws. It is determined by the degree to which the people resist the robbing of their liberties.

The successful fight for bail for the Communist "11" shows that. There is a real possibility of halting the advance of the Mundt-McCarran fascists even at this late hour. The country should embody in united action its widely expressed fear and disgust with the McCarran-Mundt Congressional putsch. The blitz in a fear-ridden Congress has made this more difficult but far from impossible, as American history has proved.

## The Negro Lieutenant

IS THERE A GROSS miscarriage of justice brewing in the case of the Negro lieutenant, Leon Gilbert, with the U. S. armed forces in Korea?

The facts are not clear, but Lieut. Gilbert has been sentenced to die for alleged disobedience to orders. His family has received frantic letters from him asking for a reprieve of the death sentence, and offering an explanation of how he came to be sentenced to die at the hands of his fellow-soldiers.

Considering how few Americans were sentenced to die in World War II, the public will want to know if there is a jimcrow justice in this case. In any event, the calumnies against Negro troops in Korea reported in the Negro press here, makes it the duty of the public to direct its alert attention to this case in the interests of justice.



## West Berlin: Spy Haven For U. S. Secret Service

By John Peet  
(Formerly Berlin correspondent of Reuters, the British press agency.)

MOSCOW  
During the so-called blockade of 1948-49, West Berlin was a real paradise for every kind of secret service agent and spy. The American, British and French occupation authorities, while collaborating with each other in a single anti-Soviet front, were at the

same time constantly fighting among themselves. Each of the three Powers set up its own intelligence work, not only for spying on Eastern Germany and the Soviet occupation there, but for watching each other.

American agents listened in to English telephone conversations and, as it was later discovered, some responsible British officials were in American pay. Agents of the French Second Bureau—the intelligence service—were mixed up in triangular espionage, and not a single one of the three commandants of Western Berlin trusted the other one, even in the most trivial matters.

In the American sector espionage was still more extensive, since nearly every office of the American administration had its own intelligence branch, distinguished for great zeal. When one of the news agencies spread a report about alleged military preparations by the Soviet Union, quoting officials of the American information service as the source, I made an effort to track down this source. But everyone I asked sent me to someone else. So I never managed to find out if the report in question had really been spread by officials of the information service or was merely born of the imagination of some American newspaperman.

### STILL DANGEROUS

The fact that the competing espionage organizations were often directed against each other, however, naturally does not mean that the subversive work and espionage of the Western powers against Eastern Germany is not a highly dangerous factor.

In conversation with highly-placed British and American officers I often heard that one of the main reasons why the Western occupation authorities did not leave Berlin was that the city was a splendid observation post for covering Eastern Europe.

In other words, it was a highly convenient espionage center. Its geographical situation in the very center of the German Democratic Republic facilitates the organization of espionage and wrecking in any form, from fires in big enterprises to attempts to undermine the Repub-

lic's economy by the illegal removal and theft of the scrap metal so necessary in industry.

At the same time West Berlin is a base which the American, British and French try to use for espionage against the Soviet Union. Quite by chance I came up against an example of this kind of espionage. An official in the British military administration one day invited me to come and see him about buying my car. I saw that the walls of his office were covered with maps of the Soviet Union and his table heaped with plans of Soviet towns and even factories.

During our talk he told me that he had the job of questioning former German war prisoners who had returned to West Berlin from the Soviet Union. "You can get first class information from them about the towns and factories where they worked," he explained. He showed me a very detailed plan of a factory, with the roads leading to it all marked and data about the production in every individual shop.

### NAZI AIDES

Thus a part is played in the spy network of the Western Powers by German agents, many of whom are former SS men or Nazi spies. Some of the correspondents, too, are directly connected with the Western Powers' intelligence services.

From time to time some of my colleagues were invited to undertake special assignments. Correspondents of the Western press, who visited the German Democratic Republic for the Leipzig Fair or any other occasion, were sent for by the British and American intelligence officers to

undergo detailed interrogation.

The main discord between the British, French and American occupation authorities, one which affects almost all questions in daily work, is the effort of the British and French to resist the overbearing Yankee, who considers that the policy of the Western Powers is to be settled by America alone. But even though there are contradictions among the Western authorities all the time, all three Powers are in agreement on one thing: the need to demand of the West Berlin people staunch resistance against the "Eastern danger."

The local authorities and the Western sector press, and also the Western occupation authorities, use each and every pretext to discharge all progressively minded people, to slander the German Democratic Republic and the Soviet Union, and also do everything possible to turn Western Berlin into a nest of warmongers.

And how do the British correspondents behave all this time? In private conversation many of them admitted that flagrant war propaganda was being carried on in Berlin, and that the Western Powers have only one sensible way out of the situation—to withdraw their troops from Berlin and, subsequently, to withdraw all occupation forces from Germany and unite it in a single state.

Nevertheless, out of cowardice, out of selfishness, out of prejudice, they continued to spread through the world the American invention that the Western Powers were protecting poor little Berlin from the Russian bear.

## Every 4th Person in West Berlin Is Jobless

BERLIN, Sept. 27 (Telepress).—Every fourth person in West Berlin's working population (one-sixth of the entire West Berlin population) is unemployed. In cities with a population of 2,000,000 there are 1,300,000 unemployed today, official statistics reveal.

Compared with 1932 statistics this figure is 58 percent higher than the unemployment figure for all of Germany, and 54 percent higher than the unemployment figure for the city of Berlin in the last pre-Hitler year. The figures were released by the Statistical Section of the Manpower Department in the American sector of the administration.





### A Letter from Steve Nelson

AS I WROTE LAST WEEK, the bail demanded in Pittsburgh for Steve Nelson, Communist Party chairman of western Pennsylvania, was set originally at \$100,000 and was subsequently "reduced" to \$50,000. Our good friend and valiant fighter for freedom, who carries the scar of a fascist bullet in Spain on his face, "elected" to stay in jail for two good reasons — first, he hasn't got \$50,000 available for his bail, but even if he did, he would not put it up. He is ready to make a fight on principle for what the Bill of Rights guarantees in Article 8 — "Protection Against Excessive Bail and Punishment," and his appeal is now before a higher court in Philadelphia for a reasonable bail.



Steve has been charged on a personal complaint by what they used to call in the West "a two-bit, tin-horn politician," one Judge Musmanno, with sedition under an old untried state law there. He is held in jail awaiting action of the grand jury. So far it's just candidate Musmanno making a big campaign noise to be elected lieutenant-governor.

I REMEMBER this Musmanno, then an obscure and unknown young Italian American lawyer seeking fame and fortune, who tied himself on to the tremendous worldwide movement for the freedom of Sacco and Vanzetti. He wrote a book challenging the judge, jury, FBI and all who helped in the frameup of Sacco and Vanzetti. But that's long ago, and the other side of the street pays better today for this professional red-baiter.

Justice Jackson's decision has reaffirmed the right to remain at large under bond after conviction. Certainly it applies with equal force to a man who has had no trial but is merely accused by a political mountebank.

HERE'S A LETTER from Steve which, I know, will interest you. Do write to him.

Allegheny County Jail,  
Ross Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dear Elizabeth:

I was very glad to get your letter and I presume a few from other people to whom you spoke about me being in jail. I got a letter from Jack and a few vets. The one letter I got a few moments ago from Detroit, and the fellow opened it by saying that he saw me several times but he thought that I wouldn't know him. When I got to the end of the letter, who would you think it was? That old and beloved auto worker and leader Bill McKie. I blushed when I read his name. If this isn't modesty gone overboard, I'd like to know what is. Anyway, thank him for me, as I can only write two regular letters a week.

Well, how am I? O.K. Only am still penned up in jail because it suits a political fakir like Judge Musmanno to keep me here as a political hostage, as his political tutor Mussolini has taught him. The only thing that is lacking is castor oil. That would come if he were elected.

As things stand now in our state, it seems to me the Democrats stand no chance of winning the state ticket. They cannot win by being more reactionary than the Republicans and this is what Padlock Musmanno is doing. The only way the Democrats could have won over the reactionary Republicans is if they would advance a people's liberal pro-labor, anti-monopoly program. But that is a very "iffy" proposition nowadays when both sides are controlled by the war-mongering monopolies.

I didn't mean to go into Pennsylvania politics except that I read in the capitalist press that the Progressive Party has a candidate nominated for key state offices. This is good news. At least the people in Pennsylvania will have an alternative to the war parties of the monopolies.

While in jail, the one one good thing that happened to me was that I had time to read up on American history, which active people scan through but have no time to study, and yet what a rich treasure we have which can serve as a lesson and an inspiration for today.

Take the history of the John Adams administration — the period in which the reactionaries under Hamilton moved heaven and earth to destroy the fruit of the Revolution, destroy the Constitution and establish the power of the money changers of Philadelphia, New York and Boston. To accomplish their dirty ends, reaction resorted to all the tricks that we see being done today.

Just to cite a few parallels: In 1798-1801, Hamilton determined to reestablish relations with reactionary England and was ready to provoke and declare war on revolutionary France. The Tories became "friends" even though they were still trying to destroy American merchant shipping. Those who opposed war with France, like Jefferson, Madison, Giles and Gallatin, were called "Anarchists," "Jacobins."

The Adams administration, which was a tool in the hands of Hamilton's crowd, did his bidding and passed the infamous Alien and Sedition law, under which, as you know, many Jeffersonian and democratic people were put in jail. Matthew Lyon was reelected to Congress while in jail in Vermont. Fighters like Bache in Philadelphia were stoned. Likewise another famous Irishman by the name of Duamel, also from Philadelphia, suffered the same fate.

There was a vicious Judge Chase who went to Virginia "to teach those lawyers something about the law," a la the Democrat Musmanno. No more space — there is a heap of material in Bower's Jefferson and Hamilton. Get someone to write it up.

In the end, through struggles of the common people — the frontiersmen, mechanics and Jeffersonian Democrats, won the fight. We can and will do it too. My best to all.

Steve

# Progressive Party's Election Program

The Progressive Party has issued its statement of policy on the 1950 election campaign with the key points of its program "to win peace in the world and guard the security and preserve the freedom of the American people." Its statement was drawn up at its recent national committee meeting in Chicago.

Main points in the program are:

## PEACE

End the policy of preventive war and remove its advocates from their positions.

Pursue every peaceful means for the settlement of the international crisis through conference, negotiation and mediation.

Restore the authority and effectiveness of the United Nations by the immediate admission of the Republic of China.

Make it possible, through the seating of the Republic of China, for the Security Council to take measures for the cessation of hostilities in Korea and the establishment of a unified, independent and democratic government for all Korea.

Avoid war with China by immediate withdrawal of the U. S. fleet from Chinese waters, an end to American intervention in the Chinese Civil War, and recognition of the legal government of 450,000,000 friendly people.

Halt the rearming, renazification and remilitarization of Western Germany.

Stop all economic and military aid to fascist governments and intervention against the colonial people in their struggle for independence.

Lift all bars to trade with the Soviet Union, Eastern Europe and China.

Resume top level negotiations with the Soviet Union for the settlement of outstanding differences and the negotiation of German and Japanese Peace Treaties.

## SECURITY

Support labor's just demand for wage increases.

No wage freeze.

Defeat all limitations on the right to strike, by White House edict or otherwise; repeal Taft-Hartley.

Institute a federal investigation of all price rises since June 25, and prosecution of all those

guilty of profiteering.

Freeze prices at the lowest dollar and cents levels reached in 1950, with criminal penalties for violators.

Enact strict federal rent controls, restoring all areas to federal control, with a prohibition against evictions.

Tax the greedy, not the needy. Repeal the 20 percent increase in withholding taxes and increase personal exemptions on low incomes. Sharply increase taxes on corporate profits and add an excess profits tax based on 1936-39 profits; steeply graduated taxes on upper bracket individual incomes.

Revoke the order restricting credits for new housing.

Increase government spending for housing, schools, roads, hospitals and other welfare needs.

## FREEDOM

Stop the murder of the Bill of Rights. Defeat all measures to put ideas behind bars and Americans in concentration camps.

End all political prosecutions, witchhunts, loyalty programs and deportation proceedings designed to intimidate or punish men and women for exercising their constitutional rights of free speech, opinion or association.

Prohibit the lawless use of the FBI as a political police.

Vigorously prosecute all individuals and groups who attempt, by violence, or terror, or intimidation, to prevent the exercise of the American right of free speech and assembly.

End the terror against the Negro people. As first steps toward guaranteeing their right to equality, pass the FEPC, anti-polltax and anti-lynch bills and laws to assure them equal access, without segregation, to all educational institutions and housing.

"The Progressive Party," says the statement, "enters this election campaign determined to bring this program to the American people despite every effort to silence us or intimidate them."

"We enter it, confident that the American people will find the way to break through the bi-partisan attempt to take the issues of peace or war, democracy or garrison state out of their hands, and by the millions will cast their votes with us for peace, security and freedom."

## 2 New Medical Schools in USSR

MOSCOW, Sept. 27 (Telepress).—Two new medical universities have been opened in the Soviet Union, in Karaganda and Riga, to train more doctors for the ever-growing number of hospitals, maternity clinics and sanatoria springing up all over the Soviet Union. At the Moscow, Charkev and Kazen universities new faculties for roentgenology have been opened.

## What's On?

### Tonight Manhattan

ARE WAR AND FASCISM INEVITABLE? Will be discussed by Benl. Paskoff at the Jefferson School, 575 Sixth Ave. 8 p.m. Admission free. A series of free lectures every night this week, while registration is going on.

ISRAEL ERSTEIN, noted authority, will lecture on the Far East and China. (What he will discuss is important to you) No admission. ALP, 350 Fourth Ave., near 26th St. Thursday, 8:30 p.m.

### Coming

"HANGMEN ALSO DIE" outstanding anti-fascist film written by John Wexley, author of "They Shall Not Die," and starring Brian Donlevy and Anna Lee, will be shown together with Civil Rights victory film of pre-revolutionary America, "The Story That Couldn't Be Printed" at the Co-op Auditorium, 2700 Bronx Park East, this Saturday, Sept. 30. Two showings: 8:00 and 10:00 p.m. Subs. 75c. Advance: Co-op Film Fair.

"WE ARE FROM KRONSTADT" deeply stirring Soviet film classic of the Red Army resistance against foreign intervention in 1919, will be revived this Saturday and Sunday evenings Sept. 30 and Oct. 1st, at 71 Fifth Ave. (off 15th St.) Also: New Czechoslovak Puppet Film, "Mr. Prokhor's Temptation." Two showings each night: Saturday, 8:30 and 10:30 p.m.; Sunday 8:00 and 10 p.m. A social with refreshments all evening in the Art Room. Donation \$3c plus tax.

MORE: John T. McManus ALP candidate for Governor speaks on SPOTLIGHT ON ASIA meeting with Korean independence veteran . . . See Hun Kim, Monday, Oct. 9. Call O'Regan 3-7560.

DEAR PHOEBE: Haven't received your answer yet. Everyone getting together Saturday at Dance-A-Round. Aren't you? Anxiously, Evincozial.

DANCE, Saturday, Sept. 30 at 8:30, Club Polonia, 219 Second Ave. Polish dancing and food. Contribution 50c.

### RATES:

35 cents per line in the Daily Worker  
40 cents per line in the (Weekend) Worker  
6 words constitute a line  
Minimum charge 3 lines  
PAYABLE IN ADVANCE

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Friday at 1 p.m.

## "No Pasaran!"

## Hootenanny

and DANCE  
Fri., Sept. 29

8:30 P.M.

Elizabeth Knight, Betty Sanders, Hope Foye, Osborne Smith, Hector Bailey and Band  
Advance (reserved) tickets \$1.00  
Tickets at door \$1.25  
Tickets on sale at Workers Bookshop, Bookfair, Jefferson School, Berliners, Union Square Record Shop and People's Arties, 108 E. 14th St.  
PENTHOUSE, 13 Astor Place

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## Communists

(Continued from Page 2)  
nied that they appeal for intellectual acceptance, and that the appeal is made through the conventional channels which are protected by the First Amendment. They protest the "identification of speech and conduct" which is the basis "of the entire Court of Appeals decision."

### OK's CENSORSHIP

This decision, the petitioners say, "gives legal sanction to censorship, to a blackout upon present freedom in the name of some future evil. It reintroduces into the law the notion that ideas may be placed in protective custody and men who teach them placed under preventive arrest."

If their conviction is upheld, the Communist leaders argue, it will be illegal in America "to teach and advocate the contents of the Communist Manifesto or Lenin's State and Revolution. For the court below plainly held that these works on their face embody the unlawful doctrine, that what they have to say concerning the transition to socialism is equivalent to the teaching of action for the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force and violence. Before such an extreme conclusion is permitted to stand as the law of the land it certainly should be reviewed by this Court."

In addition to these and other questions related to the constitutionality of the Smith Act, the petition for review makes a number of points arising out of Judge Medina's conduct of the Foley Square trial. These include the rigging of the jury, the admitted bias of the juror Janney, the admission of testimony by paid FBI informers and the acceptance of their interpretation of the alleged views of the Communist leaders, the exclusion of important and relevant testimony and evidence of fear by the defense, and the prejudiced atmosphere which surrounded the whole trial.

## 'Oregonian'

(Continued from Page 2)  
of religion and political thought," the paper asserts.

Congress has committed a "howling and obstinate error" in overriding the President's veto of the McCarran bill, opines the Cornell Daily Sun, campus newspaper at Cornell University. Congress rush to go on record against Communism during "election-inspired hysteria," it notes, is a "sorry commentary on American ideals of freedom."

Opposition to the McCarran bill by the editorial is based on the law's unworkability. Like many other voices opposed to the measure it falls into the error of thinking that an attack on the Constitutional rights of Communists is NOT an attack on everyone's Constitutional rights.

## Labor

(Continued from Page 2)  
sessions, the international executive board will meet.

The union has notified some 1,400 basic steel producers and fabricators asking their consent to advance the reopening of the union contract for wage revision to Oct. 9 on the ground that "obviously the national interest requires we conclude a mutually satisfactory agreement at the earliest possible date." The "national interest" to which steel union President Murray refers is the prosecution of the Administration's war in Korea, to which he has pledged the unconditional support of the 900,000-member union.

First basic steel producer to agree to the Oct. 9 date is Inland Steel Co., seventh largest in the country, employing 23,000 workers. President Clarence B. Randall, in announcing acceptance Monday in Chicago, where its main plant is located, warned,

however, that opening the contracts "prematurely" would establish a "dangerous precedent."

Randall called Murray's attention to President Truman's recent appeal to the labor movement, urging the unions not to ask wage increases over what are required to meet increased living costs. In his press conference a few days ago Murray had declared the steel union would not accept the principle of "tying wages to the cost of living alone," i.e., as the only or main factor.

The Inland Steel Corp., whose contract terms permit a wage reopener after Nov. 1, rejected the proposal of the United Steelworkers to all companies for an advance of the deadline to Oct. 9. The company replied this might set a "dangerous precedent."

Most of the industry's contracts permit a reopener only after January 1.

Strikes called "unauthorized" by the United Steelworkers continued to tie up three plants of the American Steel and Wire Co., subsidiary of U. S. Steel. They involve 3,000 workers in Cleveland; 1,800 in Waukegan and 2,100 in Joliet, Illinois. The walkouts were provoked by the company's attempt to institute a "fair day's work" speedup program and a resultant drop in earnings in some classifications.

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 27.—The United Steelworkers of America accepted the 10 percent offer of the Aluminum Company of America for some 20,000 CIO members of the company's 45,000 employees. Alcoa rates range from an average of \$1.04 an hour in its Arkansas plants to \$1.31 in Detroit.

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 27.—The jet plant of the Westinghouse Electric Corp. here was struck yesterday by the United Automobile Workers for a wage raise. Some 1,500 workers are affected.

BOSTON, Sept. 27.—The United Shoe Workers asked New England companies employing 12,000 shoe workers to advance contracts due to expire Dec. 1 and negotiate an immediate raise. International Shoe, employing 12,000 workers in midwestern and New England areas, granted a raise of 6 cents an hour.

The National Maritime Union has asked the shipowners to negotiate a raise because of the rising cost of living.

At Chicago, talks resumed between the United Automobile Workers and International Harvester for 22,000 striking workers now in the fifth week of their walkout.

Six thousand wallpaper worker members of the AFL, on strike since Sept. 1 continued out as negotiations at a Philadelphia conference broke up in failure.

## AT A MOSCOW BALLGAME

(Continued from Back Page)  
fanity. The groans when shots missed were very reminiscent as were cries of "Let's go" (its equivalent) when one team was marching down the field. Marching is a poor word to use considering the amazing speed with which the game was played.

Between halves we walked around a bit, saw them selling hot dogs, fruit, candy, beer, wine, ice cream, meat pies, pastries. Saw the beautiful flower arrangement planted around the statue of Stalin. Meanwhile the announcer at the amplifier was telling the results of earlier track and field meets and the crowd cheered when they heard their favorites mentioned.

After the game we walked about the Dynamo grounds. Saw women playing tennis doubles and playing very well too. Saw several football games going, with young boys playing fast and furious.

There were several track fields and runners were trotting or sprinting all over the place; broadjumpers were doing their stunts.

At several other playing fields volleyball games were in progress.

Signs were posted along pathways telling what you should be able to do in the way of running, jumping, swimming, skiing, etc. to qualify for various badges.

There was another smaller stadium, a gymnasium, a solarium and much more. All of this set in a big park with trees, green grass and fine flower arrangements all over. Big colored umbrellas were placed along one of the roads with little stands where you can take your lunch.

The grounds around the stadium and the sports activity going on all over made it pretty clear that the local people are not only sports "sufferers," they're also sports participants.

Folks here are never content with things as they are—so in addition to the Dynamo stadium they're now building one that will seat 125,000.

## Korea

(Continued from Page 3)  
by an overwhelming majority," his resolution for China actually carried. And he added that the population of indisputably non-Communist countries voting for China was 527 million compared with 282 of the Communist-led countries.

The Polish speech was a powerful review of the postwar division of the world into two camps, and a sharp condemnation of American policy, which, Acting Foreign Minister Wierblowski charged, was a violation of the charter and a preparation for war with the socialist part of the world.

Unlike Sharett of Israel, Poland's spokesman sharply distinguished between the German Democratic Republic and the rebuilding of a nazified Germany in the west.

He pointed out that while France and Britain spend 10 percent of their national income on armaments, Poland only spends 3 percent. The Polish military budget is only 8 percent of its income compared with 60 percent for the United States.

## Mrs. Bass

(Continued from Page 3)  
picture taken with a group of priests.

The factories are almost cities in themselves, she found out, with excellent restaurants, hospitals, rest and recreation rooms.

And as to food: She never saw working people eating so well as in the Soviet Union, said Mrs. Bass. There's an abundance of good food of many kinds in the factory restaurants and in the people's homes, she said.

And new housing is going up everywhere.

"The people are building peace in the Soviet Union. They want friendly relations with the United States," she emphasized again before we left. "I'm going to tell the voters of California that the war talk there is based on a lie. Russia wants peace."

## Teachers

(Continued from Page 2)  
as a star witness in judicial and congressional proceedings against persons accused of political heresy. His fee, as a professional finger-man, he said, was \$25 a day, plus expenses.

"I want to show he has been an assistant professor in two universities (Notre Dame and Fordham) all this time," Witt told the trial examiner Theodore Kiendl, "but in fact he has been a full-time informant."

"The Tydings Senate Committee made quite a point of the dangers of professional informers . . . com-

peting with one another to give lists of names."

Witt's questioning showed how Budenz became a member of a dispirited group of police informers and has kept himself always available to cook up new hair-raisers against his former friends and associates. The Budenz testimony also revealed his police work gave him little time to work as an economics teacher at Fordham or for the practice of his avowed religious duties.

"On how many occasions did the FBI interview you?" Witt asked. "On a very great number of occasions since 1945," Budenz replied.

"You would take money from any source no matter how poisoned it was?" Witt asked, referring to Budenz's finger-man articles in the Hearst press.

"Yes," the witness replied shamelessly.

At no time during his three days on the witness stand was Budenz able to identify Friedman as a Communist. Friedman is charged in the Board of Education ouster proceedings with having been a member of the Communist Party in 1945 and 1946 and with "insubordination."

Budenz was the second witness called to testify against the teacher. Joseph Zack Kornfeder, the first witness, was recalled to the stand for a brief session of cross-examination. He, too, failed to back up the charges against the teacher.

## U.S. Aide Seeks Break Between USSR-Uruguay

MONTEVIDEO, Sept. 27.—The U. S. Ambassador to Uruguay, Christian M. Ravndahl, has been making public speeches in different towns here demanding that Uruguay break diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union.

Ignoring the approved bounds of diplomatic procedure, Ambassador Ravndahl has visited the leaders of various political parties to pressure them to sponsor laws outlawing the Uruguayan Communist Party and breaking with the USSR.

Newspapers here have leaked out the information that the United States wants Uruguay to send 2,000 soldiers plus naval and air forces to Korea. If 2,000 are demanded of Uruguay, 44,000 would be demanded proportionately of Brazil.

## Czechs End Need For Lawyers

PRAGUE, Sept. 27 (UP).—The Czechoslovak cabinet has approved a new civil court procedure, which "eliminates the need for lawyers," according to the official news agency CTK.

"The draft completely eliminates obligatory representation by a lawyer," Justice Minister Stefan Rais told the cabinet. "In this way court procedure will be less expensive and simplified."

"The party to the dispute can of course be represented by a lawyer, if he wishes. On the other hand, in the interest of the working class, representation by the unified trade unions is also possible."

Rais said the "rich experiences of the Soviet Union in the field of court procedure" were used in drafting the new law.

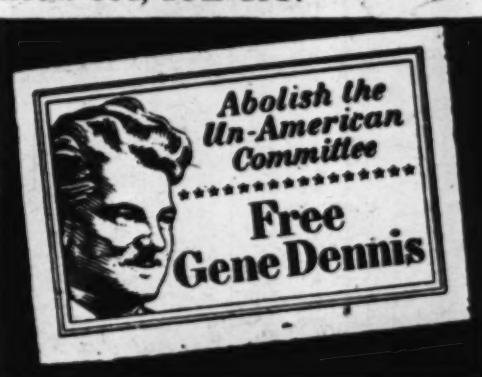
## Mrs. Robeson to Speak in Boston

BOSTON, Sept. 27.—Mrs. Eslande Goode Robeson, anthropologist and author, will be the featured speaker at a Conference on the Unified Action of Negro and White Progressives, to be held here Sunday afternoon from 2 to 6 p.m. The conference is sponsored by the Progressive Party of Massachusetts.

Mrs. Robeson will talk on The Struggle of the Negro People in the World-wide Movement for Peace. Conference discussions will be led by Owen Brooks, Rev. Amos Murphy, Mrs. Mary Rackcliffe and Mrs. Lawrence Shubow.

## Strike at Remington

ILION, N. Y., Sept. 27 (UP).—Some 2,400 workers in two Remington Rand plants here received a five-cent-an-hour wage hike today. The increase followed acceptance of the company's offer by Local 334, IUE-CIO.



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For the Daily Worker:  
Previous day at 1 p.m.  
For Monday's issue—Friday at 3 p.m.  
For the (Weekend) Worker:  
Previous Wednesday at 6 p.m.



# Eugene Dennis Answers Questions About WAR and PEACE

## 18. Is It Unpatriotic to Oppose U. S. Foreign Policy in Times of Crisis?

Four points come here under consideration:

1) The nature of United States foreign policy, which has to be considered, not abstractly, but concretely;

2) The kind of crisis that exists and upon whom the responsibility for the crisis rests;

3) Whether the foreign policy of the U. S. Government can meet this crisis in the national interests, in the interests of the vast majority of the people; and,

4) In regard to these questions, what is patriotic and what is unpatriotic.

Let us examine these points briefly.

As we have noted, the foreign policy of Big Business today is the policy of the "cold war," a policy that is directed headlong toward involving us in a "shooting war." This policy by its designs and maneuvers for the subjugation of the entire world has set Wall Street and its government against the people everywhere. This is the meaning of the bristling hostilities of U. S. foreign policy toward the Soviet Union, toward the People's Democracies, toward the New China, toward every nation that seeks to determine its destiny along a path that is not to the liking of men of Wall Street. This is the meaning of the interference of U. S. imperialism in the colonial countries to try and suppress any and every movement of a colonial people to liberate itself from a foreign imperialist yoke. And this is the meaning of the fanned war hysteria, the anti-Communist hysteria, the repression drive against the foreign born, and the entire police-state atmosphere of "loyalty" tests, Mundt Bill measures, jailings and persecutions of Communist

and no-Communist adherents of peace and democracy. These are the "times of crisis" in which we live today in the United States, and they are the direct product of Wall Street's criminal, aggressive foreign policy which has been deliberately promoted by the men of the trusts and their administration in power against the interests and the will of the American people, against the interests of world peace and of progress here and abroad. Clearly, this foreign policy which has created "these times of crisis," is not in operation to solve the "cold war" crisis. Let this foreign policy, but be changed by the people in favor of the resumption of the positive features in the foreign policy of the Roosevelt Administration, in favor of the fulfillment of the agreements of Yalta and Potsdam, to which our nation is a signatory, and "the times of crisis" will evaporate and vanish overnight.

Shortly before Eugene Dennis, Communist Party general secretary, entered prison on May 12, he answered a number of questions on war and peace which had been asked by the editors of "Challenge," a publication of the Labor Youth League. The Korean war broke out seven weeks later.

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To strive and fight for a

change in foreign policy, to strive and fight for ending the crisis into which the bi-partisans have plunged our country and the world, is therefore a patriotic act, a patriotic duty. He who does not come forward to add his will and his strength to this fight falls short of being patriotic. It is the authors and promoters of the reactionary foreign policy of the Truman Administration and the Congress of Republicans and Democrats, who must be branded as unpatriotic to our people, to the true national interests of our country, to those common interests that bind us in the common cause of peace with the people the world over.

Let me quote here from the open letter which William Z. Foster and I jointly addressed to President Truman on March 2, 1949:

"We realize, of course, that this is not the first time patriots have been pilloried for daring to fight for peace.

"Jefferson was hounded because he refused to join the jingo cry for war against revolutionary France. For this he and his colleagues were reviled as 'traitors,' 'jacobins' and 'agents of a foreign power.'

"Lincoln in his day fought from the floor of Congress the

unjust, annexationist, slaveholder inspired war against Mexico. He was assailed as a second 'Benjamin Franklin.'

"Carl Schurz, the celebrated Union General and former cabinet member denounced the Spanish-American war as 'criminal aggression' and called upon the American people to reverse the imperialist course of the McKinley Administration. . . .

"Were these men 'traitors' because they dared to stand up against jingoes, demagogues and calumniators?

"Are the millions of Americans who oppose the current Wall Street-Pentagon hysteria and speak the sober voice of reason to be branded apostles of treason?"

"On our part, we Communists will defend in the future as in the past the highest interests of our country. We will defend in the future as in the past our people from all enemies, within and without. . . .

"We will continue in the spirit of the great American who preceded you as representative from your state, Senator Carl Schurz of Missouri, who on the Senate floor in 1872, uttered these immortal words: 'Our country, right or wrong! When right, to be kept right; when wrong, to be put right!'

## RADIO

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WNBC - 680 kc. WEVD - 1230 kc. WJZ - 1480 kc.  
WOR - 710 kc. WGBS - 880 kc. WOV - 1280 kc.  
WJZ - 770 kc. WNEW - 1130 kc. WQXR - 1600 kc.  
WNYC - 830 kc. WLIB - 1190 kc.

### AFTERNOON

12:00-WNBC-News; Skitch's Scrapbook  
WOR-Kate Smith Speaks  
WJZ-Luncheon Club  
WNYC-Midday Symphony  
WGBS-Wendy Warren-Sketch  
WQXR-News; Luncheon Concert  
12:15-WNBC-Dave Garraway  
WOR-Rod Henderson  
WGBS-Aunt Jenny

12:25-WJZ-News  
12:30-WOR-News  
WGBS-Helen Treat  
WJZ-News; Herb Shelden  
WNBC-Skitch's Scrapbook  
12:45-WOR-Luncheon at Sardi's  
WGBS-Our Gai Sunday  
WNYC-Mary Margaret McBride

1:00-WJZ-News  
WNYC-Chamber Music  
WGBS-Big Sister  
WQXR-News; Midday Symphony  
1:15-WJZ-Nancy Craig  
WGBS-Ma Perkins  
1:30-WGBS-Young Dr. Malone  
WOR-Answer Man  
1:45-WGBS-The Guiding Light  
2:00-WNBC-Double or Nothing  
WJZ-Welcome to Hollywood  
WOR-Ladies Fair  
WGBS-Second Mrs. Burton  
WQXR-Record Review  
WNYC-World Theatre  
2:15-WGBS-Ferry Mason  
2:30-WNBC-Live Like a Millionaire  
WOR-Queen for a Day  
WJZ-News  
WQXR-Curtain at 2:30

2:45-WGBS-The Brighter Day  
3:00-WNBC-Life Can Be Beautiful  
WJZ-Chance of a Lifetime  
WOR-Second Handpiece  
WGBS-Nona, Sketch  
WNYC-Symphonic Matinee  
WQXR-News; Symphonic Matinee

3:15-WNBC-Road of Life  
WGBS-Hilltop House  
3:30-WNBC-Pepper Young  
WOR-Tello Test  
WGBS-House Party  
WJZ-Hannibal Cobb  
3:45-WNBC-Right to Happiness  
WJZ-Happy Felton  
4:00-WNBC-Backstage Wife  
WOR-Barbara Welles  
WJZ-Norman Brokenshire  
WGBS-Strike It Rich, Quiz  
WNYC-Music of the Theatre

WQXR-Music  
4:15-WNBC-Stella Dallas  
4:30-WNBC-Lorenz Jones  
WJZ-Recorded Music  
WOR-Dean Cameron Show  
WQXR-Deems Taylor Concert  
4:45-WNBC-Young Widder Brown  
WJZ-Patt Barnes  
5:00-WJZ-Jimmy Wakely Show  
WNBC-When A Girl Marries  
WGBS-Olsen Drake  
WOR-Straight Arrow, Sketch  
WQXR-Keyboard Artists

5:15-WNBC-Portia Faces Life  
5:30-WOR-Sky King  
WJZ-Superman  
WNBC-Just Plain Bill  
WGBS-Hits and Misses  
WQXR-Cocktail Time

### EVENING

5:45-WNBC-Front Page Fanned  
6:00-WNBC-Kenneth Banghart, News  
WJZ-Sports News  
WGBS-Allan Jackson, News  
WQXR-News; Music to Remember  
6:15-WNBC-Sports  
WJZ-News  
WOR-Bob Elson, Interviews  
WOR-News Reports  
WGBS-Curt Massey  
WJZ-Norman Brokenshire Show  
WGBS-Dinner Concert  
6:45-WNBC-Three Star Extra  
WGBS-Lowell Thomas  
WNYC-Weather, City News  
WOR-Stan Lomas  
7:00-WNBC-Cal Paris Music Hall  
WOR-News  
WJZ-Edwin C. Hill, News  
WNYC-Masterwork Hour  
WGBS-Boulevard Show

WQXR-News; Keyboard Artists

7:00-WJZ-Headline Edition  
WOR-Answer Man  
WJZ-News

7:30-WNBC-News of World  
WJZ-FBI Sketch  
WGBS-Variety Show  
WQXR-Gabriel Heatter  
WQXR-Record Preview

7:45-WOR-A. L. Alexander, Poems  
WGBS-News  
WNBC-One Man's Family  
WOR-Cisco Kid  
8:00-WNBC-The Aldrich Family  
WJZ-Screen Guild Players  
WGBS-The FBI-Sketch  
WQXR-Symphony Hall

8:30-WNBC-Father Knows Best  
WOR-Red and Gun Club  
WGBS-Mr. Keen  
WNYC-Chicago Round Table

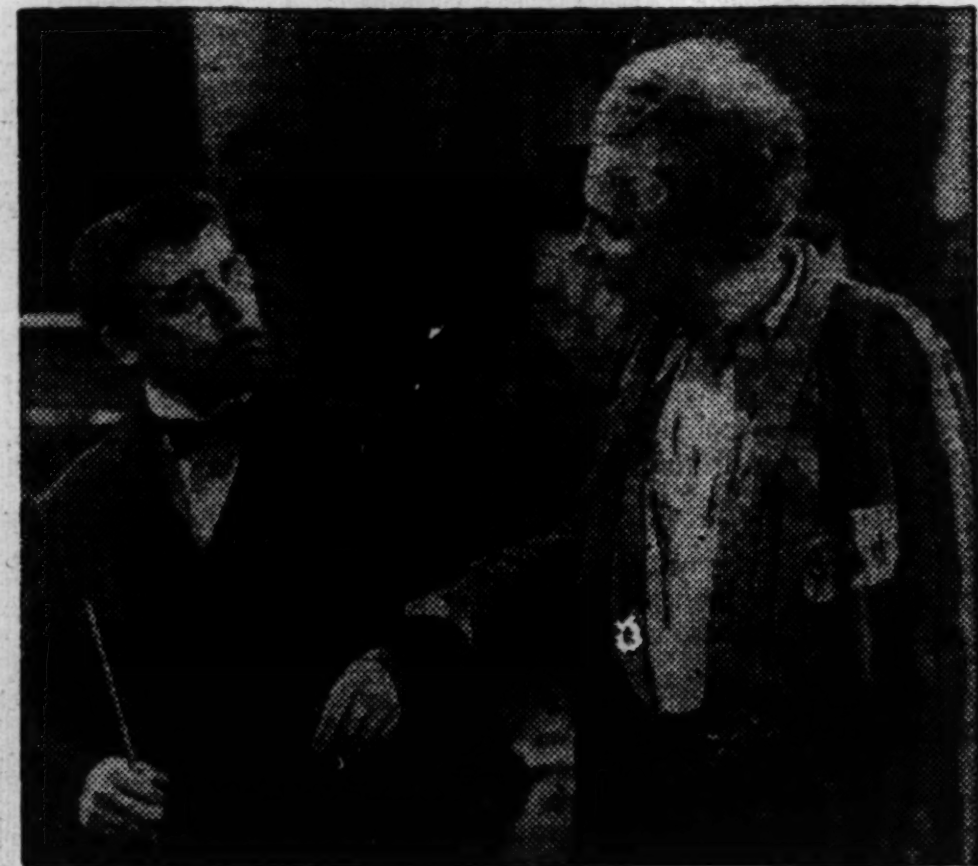
8:45-WOR-News  
9:00-WOR-Damon Runyon Theatre  
WGBS-Suspense, Sketch  
WJZ-Amateur Hour  
WNBC-Dragonet, Drama  
WQXR-Concert Hall  
WNYC-America at the Crossroads

9:30-WNBC-We, the People  
WOR-Reporters Roundup  
WGBS-Crime Photographer  
WQXR-Ballet Program  
WNYC-BBC Theatre

9:45-WJZ-Robert Montgomery, comment  
10:00-WNBC-Case Daley Show  
WOR-Frank Edwards  
WJZ-Hollywood Byline  
WGBS-Playhouse: Drama  
WQXR-News; The Showcase

10:15-WOR-News  
10:30-WNBC-Charles Boyer  
WOR-Variety Musical  
WJZ-News  
WGBS-One Nation Indivisible  
WQXR-Gilbert and Sullivan Music  
WNYC-Concert Hall

## New British Film 'Lost People' Opens at the Stanley Theatre Saturday



GERHARD HEINZ as a Jewish D. P. tries to convince Philo Hauser, an "unreconciled" Nazi, that the Germans have lost the war and all countries must strive for peace and friendship to prevent a new war. A scene from the new British film about European D. P.'s 'Lost People,' opening Saturday (Sept. 30) at the Stanley. Featured in the Arthur Rank production are Mar Zetterling of 'Torment' and 'Quarter' and Dennis Price, now playing in 'King Hearts and Coronets.'

## John Wexley Film 'Hangmen Also Die' In the Bronx Sat.

John Wexley's anti-Nazi film 'Hangmen Also Die' directed by Fritz Lang will be shown this Saturday night only (Sept. 30), at the Co-op Auditorium, 2700 Bronx Park East. Featured in the film is the late Alexander Granach, who was with the Moscow Art Theatre for many years. The cast also includes Brian Donlevy, Anna Lee and Gene Lockhart. 'Hangmen Also Die,' is the story of the Czech people's resistance to Nazi terror during the occupation years. As an added attraction, 'The Story That Couldn't Be Printed,' dealing with one of the first great battles for the freedom of the press in America, the famous case of Peter Zenger—will be shown. There will be two showings at 8:00 and 10:00 p.m.

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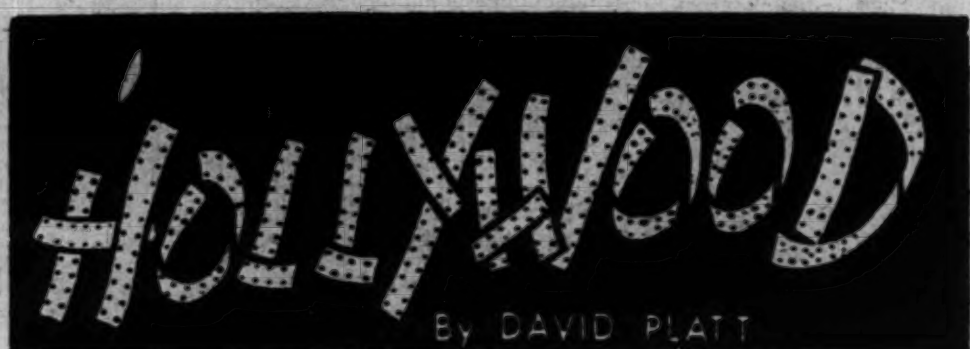
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## Controversy in London Daily Worker on British Atom-bomb Film '7 Days to Noon'

The British Board of Film Censors, an industry-run group, has refused to allow the Soviet peace film, *Youth of the World*, to be shown in its present form. The film is a record of the Budapest World Festival of youth and students of last year, but is mainly composed of folk songs, ballet and national dances. A BBFC official has been quoted as branding the picture "100 percent Communist propaganda." The main objection is the statement in the movie that French youth do not intend to go to war against the youth of the USSR.

AN INTERESTING discussion is developing in the London Daily Worker around the new British atom-bomb film *Seven Days to Noon*, made by the Boulting twins.

The film is about an atomic scientist who has a bomb in his possession and threatens to blow up London if the government will not promise to give up making these terrible weapons of destruction by a certain date.

The London Daily Worker reviewer Oliver Martin welcomed the film as being realistically made. He said it would make people "think more seriously about the imbecility of the present government policy, not politically but emotionally." But, he warns, the film lacks politics: "The people of London are portrayed as sheep, humbly and mechanically following orders issued over the radio by a well-fed prime minister. The army (although debunked in witty, throwaway cracks) is represented as the efficient servant of the public. The professor is mad; his family and associates do not understand the importance of his work or the tragedy of his problem. In fact, the film has all the dangerous unreality of the middle-class intellectual faced with a social problem. Despite the technical excellences of the photography, documentary choice of locations and the accurate dialogue, there is no suggestion that the people can influence the government, the police, the army and the whole world situation."

Following Martin's review, the London Worker printed a letter from a certain H. H. Somerville complaining that Martin "ignores completely the radio speech made by the film prime minister, which is more vicious than anything put out yet by Attlee or Bevin. Martin says the film lacks 'any political basis'; he is either blind and deaf or just plain daft. The film is a menace to the cause of peace. Its showing should be condemned by all people of progressive thought and its complete boycott advocated."

Christopher Brunel, an English film journalist, who sent me clippings of the above discussion in the London Worker, writes that the British commercial press praised the film highly. The weekly *New Statesman* and *Nation* does not. F. Holland, who is not their regular reviewer, takes exception to it because it deals in a jocular way with a deadly serious topic. Holland wants in this film somebody apart from the comic soldiers and comic coppers "and all the rest of the stale rag-bag of British screen humor" to answer the professor; Prof. Millington is shown in the film as being mad; he should be shown as somebody who is wrong, and somebody should be provided in the film to show how wrong he is.

## 'We Are From Kronstadt,' Soviet Masterpiece Revived



A SCENE from *We Are from Kronstadt*, Soviet film masterpiece dealing with the heroic defense of Petrograd in the civil war of 1919, which Midtown Film Circle will offer this Saturday and Sunday night, Sept. 30 and Oct. 1, at 77 Fifth Ave. (off 15th St.). Adapted to the screen by V. Vishnevsky, the noted Soviet playwright, *We Are from Kronstadt* was based on actual happenings, on letters and diaries belonging to the Red Army and Red Sailors, and on old people's war songs, on newspapers that were published in 1920, and on stories told by actual participants of those days. The direction was by E. Dzigan. After seeing the film, Sergei Eisenstein, director of *Potemkin* and *Alexander Nevsky*, said: "I am happy to congratulate the Soviet cinema for its great victory. The film has brilliantly realized its heroic theme." Frederick Wolf, famous author of *Sailors of Cattaro*, said: "We Are from Kronstadt is the blood brother of *Potemkin*. It stands among the greatest, the most interesting films of Soviet cinematography."

There will be two showings each night, at 8:30 and 10:30. Also a social all evening in the Art Room.

# An Anti-Labor Novel About The Workingclass Hero Joe Hill

THE PREACHER AND THE SLAVE, by Wallace Stegner  
Houghton Mifflin, Boston. 403 pp. \$3.75.

By Robert Friedman

By one of life's ironies the workingclass ballad, *Joe Hill*, is known by thousands of Americans only dimly aware that there was a real Joe Hill, who wrote workingclass songs of his own and who was executed for a murder he did not commit.

Joe Hill wrote the ballads for a singing fighting movement. The poems and songs he penned, like *Pie in the Sky*, reached and inspired a wide workingclass audience.

Yes, there was a real Joe Hill, or Joseph Hillstrom as he was named in the Swedish village in which he was born. And Wallace Stegner has written a novel about him, *The Preacher and the Slave*. Joe Hill deserved far better than this pretentious work, filled with a cheap pseudo-philosophy. The author pretends to be gravely concerned with the "complex" nature of both Joe Hill the man, and the issues surrounding his trial.

But the thin theatrics in which Mr. Stegner weighs Joe Hill's alleged desire for "martyrdom" for the cause of the IWW, or balances the "organized vengeance" of the bosses against the "organized clemency" of Hill's partisans, do not conceal an anti-labor bias.

AND ANTI-LABOR bias it is, for all Mr. Stegner extols the allegedly romantic aspects of the IWW movement.

For without spelling it out, he makes it pretty clear to the reader that Joe Hill was guilty of murder while taking part in a hold-up. He stacks the cards, by picturing the Utah judges as wise and honorable men, by ridiculing the idea that Hill could have been framed because he was an IWW organizer in the Red hysteria-ridden year of 1916.

Maybe Stegner can gull some middle-class readers into believing that frameups don't occur in the land of Tom Mooney, Scottsboro, Willie McGee and, yes, the Communist leaders, but he can't kid the workers.

Communists have long recognized that the IWW was a vital, militant mass movement of workers, which conducted great strike struggles and brought many thousands of workers into motion, but whose syndicalist program and other weaknesses precluded its continued growth.

STEGNER'S picture of the IWW is one of loud-mouths and terrorists, and the kind of praise he heaps on it is a canard.

Communists, Mr. Stegner tells us in his introduction (from his comfortable niche as a Professor of Literature at Stanford), are nasty people, who have "twisted to perverted use" the IWW militancy. But what is it Mr. Stegner invents in order to praise? That workers in the IWW used dynamite and armed robbery as weapons against the bosses. By a not-so-strange coincidence, what Mr. Stegner chooses to praise happens to be what workers recognize as the traditional frame-up charges levied against unionists by reaction.

Reading *The Preacher and the Slave* is like listening to a tribute to a Lincoln by a Tom Dewey or to a Jefferson by a Harry Truman. It leaves a sickening taste in your mouth.

## ACADEMY 54TH

Now thru Tuesday  
James Stewart Debra Paget  
**THE BROKEN ARROW**  
(color)  
Robert Sterling Joan Dixon  
**BUNCO SQUAD**

## Ted Tinsley Says

### HOPE FOR SALE

McGraw-Hill Publishing Company, publishers of the magazine *Business Week*, often send out publicity releases outlining in capsule form the great ideas and heroic concepts of American business leaders. The latest blurb in my possession reports an interview with Martin Revson, sales vice-president of Revlon Products, who believes that women buy cosmetics because "they buy hope."

"Most women," said Mr. Revson, "lead lives of dullness, quiet desperation, and I think cosmetics are a wonderful escape from it." Hope for the hopeless!

I FORGET who it was who first pointed out that the American middle-class, by and large, leads lives of "quiet desperation," but Mr. Revson has a perfect right to swipe the phrase. Arthur Schlesinger, Jr., the Great Liberal, wrote in his book, *The Vital Center*, "Our lives are empty of belief. They are lives of quiet desperation." What's good enough for Schlesinger is good enough for Revson, even if they're both wrong.

"Quiet desperation" is a mighty valuable thing for capital. Without "quiet desperation" how could you sell lipstick or copies of *The Vital Center*?

HERE'S HOW it works. A woman is quietly desperate. She rushes to the nearest drugstore and buys a lipstick or a product known as "Fatal Apple" or "Sweet Talk." She applies the product. The quiet desperation disappears. Then the cosmetic wears off. She has no more. She becomes quietly desperate all over again, and rushes out for some pomade. The pomade covers the quiet desperation. This keeps the wheels of our economy turning. Free enterprise is based on quiet desperation. Without it the social structure would collapse!

We are fighting to preserve western quiet desperation against eastern socialist construction. To think that the colonial peoples of Asia have rejected quiet desperation as a way of life! What will happen to the lipstick market?

Mr. Revson, after stating that cosmetics are a wonderful escape from this desperation, continued, "So we try to bring it to them that way—we try to give them that escape."

TALKING OF ESCAPE, these profound items point up again the weakness of the many proposals for "defense" against atomic bombs. We have been told to live underground (where reservations will be made according to income), to swing from trees, to run, to stay put, to duck, to turn our backs, and not to get excited if an A-bomb falls on the kitchen stove. All these defense experts have dealt with the possibility of panic.

But why is it that the various commissions which have published this good advice have failed to say a word about cosmetics? The following rules will be invaluable in preparing the population for A-bombs:

- 1—If a bomb falls in your vicinity, take Revlon Lipstick Number 8, in the beautiful new color, *Passion Purple*, and apply to the lips.
  - 2—Paint the eyelashes with Revlon's French eyelash paint.
  - 3—Apply Revlon rouge lightly but firmly to both cheeks.
- This will guarantee against panic, provide an escape from it all, and insure you against leading a life of quiet desperation—or any other kind of life.

## HALL JOHNSON TO BE HONORED

Dr. Hall Johnson, conductor of the famed Hall Johnson Choir will be the honored guest at a reception Sunday afternoon, Oct. 1, given by the Citizens Committee of Metropolitan Music School. A scroll will be presented to Dr. Johnson in tribute to his contributions to American Music and Negro Culture during the past quarter century.

At the same reception, a scholarship fund will be established in honor of the late Will Marion Cooke, composer and violinist.

Mr. Cooke, who was a scholarship student at Oberlin University at the age of 15, studied violin for nine years with Joachim in Berlin, and composition with Anton Dvorak at the National Conservatory of Music in New York.

Mrs. Abbie Mitchell, widow of



DR. HALL JOHNSON

the late Mr. Cooke, will speak at the reception. The affair will be held at the Metropolitan Music School, 18 W. 74 St., Sunday afternoon, Oct. 1, at 3:30 o'clock. Invitations may be secured from the Metropolitan Music School.

## MIDTOWN FILM CIRCLE

Presents

the deeply stirring Soviet classic

## 'WE ARE FROM KRONSTADT'

(story of the Red Army's resistance to the 1919 foreign intervention)

— also —

New Czechoslovakia Puppet Film

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N.Y.C.



# WORKER Sports

## YANKS LOSE, TIGERS ALIVE, BOSOX KAPUT

The American League race is still on four days from the finish: Down at Philadelphia yesterday the woeful A's, sad sack tailenders, upened the Yanks 8-7 in the ninth to keep Detroit hopes alive as the Tigers nipped the Browns 5-4, also in the ninth. At Boston,

## Dodgers Win 1st, Giants Nip Phils

The Phils didn't clinch an ypenant yesterday, and the strain is beginning to get them down. While the Dodgers beat the Braves 9-8 at Ebbets Field in the first of a twin bill, the staggering leaders were nipped in the 10th by the Giants in the first game at the Polo Grounds, 8-7. What's more the Giants took a four-run lead in the first inning of the nightcap on Bobby Thomson's grand slam homer and led 4-0 in the fifth. The NL race could still come alive, with the same teams playing twin bills today.

The Phils rallied from 7-2 to tie it in the seventh with five. With Konstanty pitching in the 10th, Irving walked and was sacrificed. Monte had previously homered, as had Hank Thompson. Dark's single to right scored Irvin with the winning run and left the plate blocking Seminick with a sprained ankle.

In Brooklyn, Bankhead successfully relieved Newcombe. Hodges' three-run homer, Campy's two-run blast and Brown's solo led the attack as faint hope remained alive.

## Why Yanks Will Be Favored...

The Yankees have three big factors in their favor over the Phils.

- 1—Experience.
- 2—Gilt-edged pitching.
- 3—A take charge guy.

The Yankees, on the basis of their September stretch run, have the best pitching in baseball with Vic Raschi, Allie Reynolds, Ed Lopat and the rookie star, Ed Ford, the big four. They also have more pitching depth, although they can't match the Phillies in one respect—in the bullpen.

But with four starters of the Yankee caliber it may be that no relief pitching will be needed.

With Curt Simmons in the Army and two rookie stars, Bob Miller and Bubba Church, of doubtful value, Sawyer lacks starting pitching depth.

His only solid starter of the moment is Robin Roberts. Back of him for possible starting assignments are Ken Hentzelman, the aging southpaw; Russ Meyer, an in-and-outter this year; and Church and Miller.

Jim Konstanty gives the Phillies a big edge in the relief department, with the old Yankee reliable, Joe Page, far off form, and Tom Ferrick showing signs of wear and tear.

## JOE 218, EZ 184½

Joe Louis went into the ring last night at Yankee Stadium weighing 218 pounds to Ezzard Charles' 184½. This edition went to bed too early for the results of the fight. For coverage in the Daily Worker manner, with all the angles and dressing room interviews, don't miss tomorrow's paper.

## SCORES

### AMERICAN LEAGUE

New York 000 100 600-7 9 2  
Philadelphia 401 000 102-8 11 1  
Lopat, Ford (7) and Berra; Coleman, Hooper (9) and Tipton. Winning pitcher—Hooper (15-10). Losing pitcher—Ford (9-1). Home runs—Berra (2-26th and 27th). Mize (25th), Suder (8th), Chapman (23rd).

St. Louis 000 010 102-4 10 0  
Detroit 000 004 001-5 8 0

Starr, Carver (7) Overmire (9) and Moss, Lollar (9); Houtteman, White (9) and Ginsberg. Home run—Mullin (5th).

Washington 000 200 000-2 9 0  
Boston 000 000 000-0 6 1

Marrero (6-10) and Grasso; Dobson, McDermott (5) and Tebbetts, Batts (8). Losing pitcher—Dobson (15-10).

Washington 402 000 000-6 9 1  
Boston 000 200 001-3 11 0

Bearden (4-8) and Okrie; Nixon, Littlefield (1), Masterson (4), Kinder (5), Parnell (7) and Rosar. Home run—Dente (second).

### NATIONAL LEAGUE

Philadelphia 000 020 0500-7 13 1

New York 020 302 0001-8 10 0

Roberts, Britton (5), Candini (7), Konstanty (8) and Seminick; Kennedy, Maglie (8), Koslo (8) and Westrum. Winning pitcher—Koslo (13-15). Losing pitcher—Konstanty (16-7). Home runs—Irvin (15th), Thompson (21st).

(Second Game)

Philadelphia 000 000 000-0 7 2

New York 400 001 00x-5 7 0

Curch, Candini (1), J. Thompson (5), Stuffle (8) and Lopat; Hearn (11-4) and Westrum. Losing pitcher—Church (8-6). Home run—Thompson (21st).

Boston 000 121 200-6 10 3

Brooklyn 000 310 41x-9 11 1

Spahn, Hogue (7), Antonelli (7), Roy (8) and Crandall; Newcombe, Bankhead (6) and Campanella. Winning pitcher—Bankhead (8-4). Home runs—Campanello (29th), Hodges (32nd), Brown (6th), Torgeson (23rd), Spahn (1st).

(Second Game)

Boston 000 004 000-4 7 1

Brooklyn 000 000 020-2 9 1

Sain, Hogue (9) and Cooper, Crandall (5); Palica, Bankhead (9) and Edwards. Winning pitcher—Sain (20-13), losing pitcher—Palica (12-8). Home run—Elliott (24th).

Pittsburgh 040 110 010-7 14 0

Chicago 400 000 000-4 7 2

Chesnes, Law (2) and Mueller; Klippstein, Hacker (2), Dubiel (3), Lade (9) and Sawatski. Home runs—Bell, Kiner (47th), Phillips, Pafko (35th).

### THE A. L. RACE

	W.	L.	T.P.
Yanks	97	55	3
Tigers	93	57	4

once more and the Indians three times, all at home. IF the Yanks win just one of their three, the Tigers must sweep all four to tie. If the Yanks win two of the three, it doesn't matter what the Tigers do. If the Yanks lose all three and the Tigers win all four, Detroit will win.

Ed Ford, coming on to relieve Lopat, lost his first big league game at Shibe Park after 9 straight. Sam Chapman blasted him for a homer with one on in the 9th, and that was enough to negate two previous round trippers by Yogi Berra and one by Mize. To make it all the more bitter, it was Chapman's first r.b.i. in 19 games.

A ghastly error by Rizzuto on a d.p. ball opened the gates to four big runs in the 1st. Joe went hitless, ending a 19-game streak.

### Allen, Britt Named

Mel Allen of New York and Jim Britt of Boston have been assigned to broadcast the World Series for the Mutual Broadcasting System. Series broadcasts will begin at 12:45 p.m. (EST) each day.

### ROUNDING IT UP

## Weigh in Stuff, Grid Yanks, Picking College Games, Powers, Phil Notes

By Lester Rodney

CHARLES WAS FIFTEEN minutes late at the Garden lobby weigh-in, which immediately started the wise guys chirping that he was afraid to show up. Louis stepped up on the scales first, after the two shook hands and murmured "How are you?" The cameras banged away in the traditional shots. Both appeared calm, and those looking hard for traces of nervousness in Charles found none. After the ceremony, with Joe's 218 causing a few whistles, both went to hotels in town to rest. Louis was going to do some ballgame listening no doubt, just in case Detroit's thin chances were still alive...

THE GRID YANKS open tomorrow night at the Polo Grounds against the unbeaten Detroit Lions. Yanks beat Frisco, lost to L. A. on the coast. Big noise out there was rookie fullback Toth, careening down a middle spread by the threat of halfbacks Young and Talieferro. Detroit coach McMillan is most worried about the latter. George played under him at Indiana and he knows how good is the Negro back who was the AAC's rookie of the year in 1949. Besides Toth, two other rookies started to show against L. A. End

Art Weiner of North Carolina snared at 51 yard touchdown pass from Ratterman and Bennie Aldridge, 197-pound 9.7 sprinter from Oklahoma A&M, carried 35 and 8 his first two tries.

The Yanks have the diversified offensive punch this year that they lacked last, no doubt about it. But the defense they had in 1949 is now with the Giants, in the package of six including Weinmeister, football's top tackle. How well they can tighten up the defense will tell how far they'll go. Detroit will give an idea.

Giants will have lots of use for their defensive arm Sunday in Cleveland. Plenty.

COLLEGE FOOTBALL is getting into the big game stage already. Just to warm up for the pick'em derby days to come after we put baseball out of the way; Ohio State over SMU, Yale over Brown, Dartmouth over Holy Cross, Duke over Pitt, Michigan over Michigan State, Penn State over Georgetown, Texas over Purdue, Alabama over Tulane, TCU over Oklahoma A&M, Oklahoma over Boston College, Army over Colgate, California over Oregon, Virginia over Penn, Maryland over Navy, Cornell over Lafayette, Syracuse over Temple, USC over

Iowa, UCLA over Washington State, and are you all straight now? Your neighborhood bookie pull up the shade yet?

JIMMY POWERS DEPT: Oreste Mimoso, one of the eight players I mentioned in refuting your statement that there were "no Negro players of merit" in the minors, on Tuesday night in Oakland rapped three home runs in three trips to the plate for the second place San Diego team against the league leaders. He has batted well over .300 all year and is a terrific defensive man... Another I should have listed but didn't, young pitcher Sam Jones of the pennant winning Wilkes-Barre Indians, 20-game winner, hurled a shutout against Binghamton, Yankee farm team, in the Eastern League playoffs.

NO UMP CAN see that good. If Tommy Brown had grabbed a foot and yelled "Ouch" when THAT thing happened, instead of running toward first, it would have been foul ball instead of doubleplay. Ask your nearest umpire.

### GAMES TODAY

Boston at Brooklyn (2). Philadelphia at New York (2). New York at Philadelphia. St. Louis at Detroit.

## At a Moscow Ballgame

(Joe Clark, the Daily Worker's Moscow correspondent, has come through with the first of a promised series of sports stories from the Soviet Union. It makes interesting reading and we're happy to turn over the column space to it today.)

By Joseph Clark

Daily Worker Correspondent

MOSCOW, USSR.

The roar that went up when the Dynamo player's kick sent the ball past the goalie for the first score of the game was something like the sound you hear in Yankee Stadium when DiMaggio slams a four bagger. Kharkov's Locomotives couldn't do very much to improve their league standing—as the football (soccer) season nears its end the Ukrainian team is 16th in the class A league of 19 teams. But the game was important for the Moscow Dynamo which is trying to take the lead from the first place Red Army team.

All this on a sunny Monday afternoon before about 20,000 spectators in the huge Dynamo stadium. We arrived a few minutes before game time at 4:30 and there were short lines in front of the numerous ticket booths.

Ralph Parker, London Daily Worker and Telepress correspondent, took me to the line which was supposed to be reserved for members of the Supreme Soviet, soldiers decorated with the highest medal—Hero of the Soviet Union—and for generals. But ordinary people were on the line. Nearby we saw a shorter line marked "press" so we joined the other people—who weren't press representatives—on that line and had our center of the field tickets on the shady side of the stadium in two minutes.

THE GAME had just gotten underway and before anything else I noticed the running comment, calls to the field, applause or whistles of disapproval with which the fans followed the game. Just about everybody in this city seems to be a fan. The Russian word is "sufferer" and you "suffer" for the team you're rooting for. I had noticed how clusters of people gathered around parked cars whose radios were broadcasting a football game and once I had been caught in the subway rush when Dynamo was playing the Red Army team—and was that a crowd!

But back to the stadium. It's a big oval-shaped concrete structure with some 75,000 seats. Each seat—on a wooden bench with a backrest—is reserved and once in you have your place. Entrances come into the stands all around the oval about the same way as they do in the big college bowls. There are huge flood lights at four corners of the stadium. At one end is a big score board and the team flags are flying on top of the sign and score of the team, placed on either side of a huge clock.

Dynamo's players were wearing blue shirts and blue shorts and blue and white socks. The Locomotives wore red shirts, black shorts and black and red socks. The referee was dressed in dark blue, with a little cap perched on his head; the linesmen, called linesmen in Russian, were dressed in white. Young lads were placed around the field to catch the ball when it went out of bounds.

Dynamo outclassed its opponents from the start by more adroit passing especially when they were in their own goal territory. Their goal keeper was also most acrobatic and stopped some of the fastest shots in the game. But there were whistles from the crowd when he pointed to the sun when he let that one Locomotive goal through.

The Locomotives got a big hand from the crowd when they trotted down to the dressing room after losing 3-1. Before leaving the field both teams lined up facing each other, the rival captains shook hands, then shook hands with the referee and the linesmen.

I got translations of the things the fans shouted during the game and they approximated what every bleacher manager has been saying all these years in Ebbets Field but there was not pro-

(Continued on Page 9)